Daily Report

Latin America

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication have been changed. All new indicators begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Central American Leaders Address Summit

Panamanian President Speaks

PA2610171794 Tegucigalpa Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Speech by Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares to the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America at the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa; broadcast in progress—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] ...the recognitions of protocol, the mandatory thanks, all of which I have rendered or will render personally. Without further delays, I would like to talk about the challenges, opportunities, and participative mechanisms of civilian society for sustained human development.

We signed the Alliance for Sustainable Development in Managua barely 10 days ago, and we signed the first commitments with nature. We will do the same in a few hours with culture, society, politics, and the economy. Some of these have been the object of prior statements in this and other international forums; nevertheless, never before had such a broad commitment been made that transcended the framework of government responsibilities thereby incorporating the participation of civilian society.

Historical, sociological, and political essays have concluded that we have reached the end of history, not the end of events but the end of the history. This point is understood as the evolution of societies toward political and economic systems that achieve greater wellbeing and pave the way to mankind's fulfillment. That struggle to achieve political regimes and economic rules that best satisfy the aspirations ingrained in human nature was initiated at the beginning of humanity and concluded in what is being labeled as liberal democracy. All the known forms of organization have constituted progress or deviations regarding the previous elements, but all are part of the same evolution.

Some forms took thousands of years to be substituted. Centuries were necessary to end feudalism. Slavery, socialism, apartheid, and military dictatorships have successively disappeared, although there are still remnants, in the last 150 years as feasible or even acceptable ways to organize society and to manage the government and [word indistinct] regimes. Nevertheless, to structure a state in a democratic form [word indistinct] guaranteeing free enterprise is not enough to say our countries have also reached the end of evolution. Furthermore, even though that superior form of organization may be achieved, this point by itself does not make society immune to regression, even if slight, to methods already overcome.

In other words, if the people do not find solutions to their needs and concerns within the rules of liberal democracy, they may feel tempted to try out other forms, although I know they will be convinced in the long run that there are no better alternatives, that autocracy is not an option through which to deal with the deficiencies of democracy, and that neither an omnipotent state nor central planning can correct economic inequalities. The absence of better alternatives is not enough reason, however, to conform with an electoral democracy but not a participative democracy.

The periodical holding of elections is not what makes democracy last. For our nations to enjoy stability and peace, the people must feel they are participants in the decisionmaking that will have a bearing on life; otherwise, they become a mere instrument of democratic formality that is necessary at the time of elections, a passive spectator of an uncomprehensible and distant scenario most of the time.

Peace and democracy, no matter how new or fragile they may be, are a part of our nations now, meaning they are no longer an objective. They have become a tangible reality. Consequently, no one is going to settle for just living without war and enjoying an acceptable degree of freedom. No one is willing to be the silent witness to our own drama; they want instead to take an active part in the building of a new society.

It is true that the days of the dictators are over, as will soon be the case of the fratricidal wars. It is equally true that the governments of heroes and messianic leaders are now part of history. Today's societies are complex conglomerates consisting of people and groups who have different aspirations and conflicting interests.

Many times, there is no national purpose to rally them together. Furthermore, if we agree that the wish to live in peace and democracy is the ideal that rallies our countries together, we must also agree such differences of opinion will require continuous dialogue and agreement once peace is attained and democracy is consolidated, meaning we must involve the civilian population in the very difficult work of designing and executing economic, social, cultural, and ecological policy. This thing is the only one that can make democracy long lasting.

The age of dictatorships has ended not only because orders always came from weapons and not from votes but because they were incapable of creating forms of participation for the civilian population. This point is understandable to a certain extent. Autocratic regimes, by definition, exclude the civilian population from taking part in the government. Those who exercise power that way believe themselves to be above the collective will of the nation. That reason is why it would be unbelievable and unforgivable for a democracy to repeat the practices for which the dictatorships were most highly criticized; that is, civil society's lack of participation. This is today's challenge: to make democracy even more democratic.

The purpose of the political parties is to channel the people's participation in electoral processes. Their objective is not to exclude civilian society from exercising

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control over their governments. Rulers very often forget the democratic origins of their administrations and make important decisions without considering the opinions of their electorate. Worse yet, they make decisions sometimes that contravene their constituents. As this mistake becomes the rule and as the rulers make whimsical decisions, governments lose their legitimacy even though they may have reached power through honest elections.

The modern state requires the use of all social organizations as suitable participation channels and also compels the government to be in permanent contact with and to consult their electorate constantly. Thus, governments must be equally generous and audacious, generous enough to relinquish prerogatives, to renounce bitter methods, and to promote an authentic participation by civilian society and be audacious enough to innovate and create participation channels within rigid, yet obsolete [as heard] sociopolitical structures.

As all innovating concepts, the effective incorporation of civilian society into the decisionmaking process will face obstacles and misunderstandings and will require an adjustment process involving all of us. I was saying that governments, although democratically elected, cannot make decisions by ignoring civilian society under the penalty of losing legitimacy too soon, but I want to say this statement without euphemism: Civilian society must also learn how to participate.

Rulers cannot look down on civilian society as being subjects, just as civilian society cannot look up at governments as entities that serve only to do away with their aspirations and to which claims and recriminations can be made. We must overcome this concept to ensure that both parties will be able to accommodate themselves, without shocks, to new realities. The participation of the civilian society also guarantees a good government. It is not a matter of diluting mistakes in it; it is a matter of taking advantage of human resources, organized in countless manners, to utter within a democracy those things that could not be said during times of dictatorships and to channel energy and creativity into tasks that will bring forth collective gain.

It was the civilian society, not a president's idea, that led us to sign an Alliance for Sustainable Development. It is barely logical that this alliance is also part of the even more difficult task of turning it into reality. In general, institutionality in our countries is weak and obsolete, somewhat more so in the public than in the private system. More than anything else, this situation is due to privileges that have offset creativity and prevented the productive expression of large population groups. Thus, the participation to which we should aspire demands modern and stable mechanisms for political harmony, administrative decentralization, modernization of institutions, and multiple accesses to services and productive opportunities. Our best contribution to the universal sociopolitical history is perhaps to bury forever all that has led to ignoring, confronting, and using the civilian society.

Our great legacy to future generations is to consolidate the civilian society's participation through efficient, secure, and permanent mechanisms. It is not a matter of painting the governments' actions with a layer of insignificant consultations; it is a matter of taking this participation to all political levels, from local and municipal governments to, undoubtedly, the highest echelons of public authority. These mechanisms will be insufficient, however, to equip society for the political, socioeconomic, and ecological participation. It is important to thoroughly change our education systems, education systems which were conceived and designed for other times and which grant a diploma every year to thousands of students unprepared for today's labor markets and unaware of the reality in which they are living. Our countries already have too many failed expectations to continue implementing education systems which do not fit into existing and future development challenges and which fail to train citizens qualified to meet the demands of the 21st century.

Developing human resources, just like the concerted efforts in the fields of science and technology, should not be considered reserved for the exclusive use of large, organized enterprises. It should be treated as a great national project on a priority basis.

We are not facing just a technical problem related to quality, or a quantitative problem related to the scope of coverage or the number of trainees. We are facing the gigantic task of building a true culture for sustainable development, an idea to which we are totally committed. This implies the implementation of a project of our own that is strategic and comprehensive; one that will effectively incorporate all elements necessary to face and overcome our complex universe of problems with delays, corruption, shortages, and exclusions; one that is the authentic expression of what we are and what we have; and one that is capable of harmonizing peaceful coexistence, public liberties, preservation of our ecological wealth, and the participation of the civilian population.

This is not a utopian aspiration. It is a condition imposed upon us because the very survival of our countries depends upon it. This project cannot be designed behind the back of civilian society, because civilians can, more easily than anyone, convince society as a whole that sustainable development is not a castle in the air conceived by quixotes to preserve exotic animal species, but a different yet feasible way to understand development.

Of course, I am not trying to be a prophet, but I dare say that sooner or later—and I would say sooner rather than later—civilian society will achieve the degree of participation that it is demanding today and to which it is legitimately entitled.

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The leaders have in their hands the opportunity to facilitate this process or to erect obstacles to delay this aspiration. If we all committed ourselves not only to a declaration but to quick and bold decisions to clear the path for civilian society, we would find a clear horizon in the next millennium. I repeat: This is the great challenge of our days that involves the participation of civilian society; that involves making democracies more democratic. Thank you very much. [applause]

Salvadoran President Speaks

PA2610200194 Tegucigalpa Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 2210 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Speech by Salvadoran President Armando Calderon Sol at the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America held at the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa; broadcast in progress—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] ...and government. Your Excellency UN Secretary General, Your Excellency Madame Vice President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Messrs. Foreign Relations Ministers, Messrs. chiefs of delegations, Messrs. representatives of international organizations, Messrs. special guests, ladies, and gentlemen: Within the opportunity afforded us by this International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, it is propitious to stress the commitment of each president in the region to work together to accomplish these noble goals, as well as to cordially salute the sister nation of Honduras and those illustrious personalities representing Central American and international civilian societies. El Salvador is attending this conference aware of the unpostponable need to reflect and to adopt joint measures to foster peace, democracy, and development among our nations in a stronger and more solidary fashion. These values constitute three of the foremost principles that we, as governments, are responsible for accomplishing and preserving, because they faithfully reflect our people's legitimate aspirations.

A few years ago, our countries were immersed in conflicts that caught the attention and interest of the international community and that we often thought would last forever. However, our peoples and governments, supported by friendly countries, the United Nations, and the OAS, combined actions and resolve to overcome the crisis, which we hope will end in the near future with the signing of a peace agreement in the sister nation of Guatemala.

Ever since the commitments we made in 1987 within the framework of Esquipulas II, Central America has advanced markedly in its attempt to create adequate political and security conditions in the region, conditions needed to lay the foundations of socioeconomic, judicial, and political development. To this end, we have adopted measures fomenting national trust and security. We are also strengthening the democratic institution and truly promoting respect for human rights. We are fostering people's participation, strengthening ideological pluralism, and improving the state of law and the judicial system. Ever since signing the peace agreements, we have firmly moved forward toward strengthening institutionality and national reconstruction, a feat that the international community and the United Nations have given broad recognition.

I am proudly reporting to you that the UN secretary general termed as exemplary the peace agreements in our country. They are being used as models to encourage the resolution of similar situations in other parts of the world. Honoring the many commitments we made in these agreements have let us strengthen Salvadoran democracy while increasing the number of political opportunities advocating ideological pluralism and participation and contribution by all sectors in the search for solutions to the major problems affecting our national life. In this stage of consolidating democracy, we have substantially advanced in such areas as promoting, protecting, and respecting human rights; improving the judicial and electoral systems; redefining our armed forces' mission while fully subordinating it to civilian authority; and creating a new model of public security, which replaced the old security bodies with a new National Civilian Police.

Our concept of peace is based on democracy. It is a national project in which we view democracy not only as a system of government but as a system of life, consistent with the way our people think and feel. That is why we have said democracy should be strengthened in all its expressions: political, so that all ideological views can be expressed broadly and without restrictions; juridical, so there will be equality before the law; economic, so there will be freedom, competition, and opportunities to explore new... [17-minute break in transmission] political, moral, juridical, economic, social, and ecological. [Words indistinct] become a zone of peace, democracy, and development and at the same time, a model for other regions.

We have common challenges and problems, whose solution is unpostponable and which boil down to overcoming poverty in the specific circumstances of each of our countries. We have to invest in people to achieve the social, economic, juridical, and political development of the individual. To promote sustainable growth, we must stress our people's best qualities, their industriousness and creativity, because that is where our greatest wealth lies. This is why we must conceive of the community of the Central American isthmus as a whole, so our peoples can coexist in a climate of equality, justice, and sustained development.

The principles that should guide our steps in the future are the common good of our peoples; economic development as an element that is necessary but not sufficient to achieve social development; the strengthening of the family as a basic nucleus of society; the strengthening of the democratic processes; respect for human rights; conditions that foster and maintain peace; access to

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basic services for health, education, housing, employment, and income; and the rescue of cultural values.

Ladies and gentlemen: The integration of our ideals entails great efforts, sacrifices, and creativity. Therefore, we must work hard to turn our objectives into reality. For the good of each Central American, we are sure that if the international community is receptive to our aspirations, we will be able to turn Central America into a region of true peace, democracy, and sustainable growth through our effort and perseverance, and with the help of God and our people. Thank you very much.

Guatemalan President Makes Speech

PA2610214694 Tegucigalpa Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 2235 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Speech by Guatemalan President Ramiro De Leon Carpio to the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America at the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Messrs. Presidents of Central America, Mr. Prime Minister of Belize, Mrs. Vice President of Costa Rica, Mr. Secretary General of the OAS, representatives of regional nongovernment organizations, representatives of international organizations, special guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The topic I will discuss is peace and reconciliation processes in Central America from Esquipulas II to date.

It is first necessary to greet the people and Government of Honduras, as well as its Honduran president, our host. We express our gratitude for the hospitable welcoming he has given us.

I want to begin by emphasizing the need to thank those who have come to this common table of dialogue. Thank you for being here with us in this historical discussion. This marks an innovative episode in Central America's effort to replan its strategy, to strengthen and consolidate its democratic recovery and peaceful coexistence, and to reprogram its global regional integration agenda, seeking broader and more effective ways of participation. To that end, the welfare of people and the practice of sustainability are the central focal point. This also marks an innovative episode in Central America's effort to establish an intelligent relationship with the rest of the world, friendship, and international support.

It is time for us to speak of peace at this table and to speak of reconciliation in Central America, a fundamental and still incomplete part of our regional process which must be addressed with rigor and responsibility, as required by current exigencies.

As we all know, 12 years ago Central America was on the verge of a regional war, as it struggled to reach a negotiated solution to its internal conflict, with the support of the Contadora Group and many other states and peoples that supported said process. At the same time, the opposite thesis—namely, the solution of conflicts through military means—received external support from various sources and threatened to regionalize armed confrontation. This exasperating situation was deeply rooted in serious internal and many times centennial inequalities, resulting from intolerable processes of inequality and exclusion.

Our process to recover peace and the efforts to achieve internal and regional reconciliation began, as is known, in Esquipulas. Since the signing of the Esquipulas II Accords to date, things have changed. Central America has changed; the entire world has changed.

Based on this new reality, I would like to share some ideas and proposals on some fundamental aspects of this complex path, in light of current times in Central America. We have set aside the precise description of the history of every key moment. We have left it to specialists to analyze in detail each national process. We want to explore rather the regional experience in three times of reflection, which may contribute to a better understanding of how much have we advanced and how much is left.

First, we must begin by analyzing the origin to recover the spirit of Esquipulas. Then we will examine what have been the most important lessons we have learned from Esquipulas to date. And finally, we will renovate and project the spirit of Esquipulas within the perspective of the future we are building today. We would like to do this based on a particular focus, from the perspective and view of our own Central American vision and our own regional project, under the conviction that peace and reconciliation are a vital and fundamental part of the same.

Before I refer to the aforesaid three points, allow me to speak about our own view, peace and reconciliation as a basic part of our own project. Central Americans are working on our own project, a project attuned to and related to new world dynamics but still ours. We are working on a national and regional project capable of combining the support and external opportunities of respectful international relations with the current and future realities of our own potential, limitations, and problems. We are working on a dynamic project, capable of incorporating the immense opportunities of a new world order, but made and drafted here, by ourselves, based on what we are, what we have experienced, what we have, and what is left to advance. We are working on a project of nations and region, with a broad but exclusive vision, with tasks shared and enriched with external contribution, but carried out fundamentally by ourselves.

Central Americans must discuss, consult, and expand this project. We must place it into appropriate context and determine its true roots. We must build it gradually; we must enrich it and give it life among ourselves. This is the primary responsibility of us, the Central Americans.

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The generous solidarity of governments and organizations is always appreciated and also necessary. The valuable external contributions of the interpretation and analysis efforts of our recent past and current reconciliation and democratic recovery process, as well as future proposals that are offered to us, are always useful and will always be welcome.

However, the quality, broadness, and diversity of those external proposals should not keep us from making our own proposals. Even if those external proposals are serious, they cannot be an excuse for not preparing our own. Those proposals should contribute and complement our own efforts to draft a regional project, and it should be mainly up to us to accomplish the huge task that remains to be done. That is what we attempt to do in this current regional process after establishing in Guacimo and Managua the horizons, the ingredients of the strategic concept, the basis of the main proposal, and the concrete guidelines of our commitment in the Alliance for Sustainable Development.

That is what we are trying to do today during this extraordinary exchange of ideas and wills. This meeting, by audaciously stepping over protocol and traditional norms of international law, gathers, in a first open dialogue, presidents, regional representatives of the Central American civilian population, friendly prominent persons and representatives of governments and international development agencies. The roots of the course for peace and reconciliation we have embarked on appear here as an effort understood, shared, and supported by all. This is, however, the fundamental responsibility of Central Americans.

A first moment of reflection is based on recovering the spirit of Esquipulas. A first moment of reflection is based on recovering the spirit of Esquipulas, which achieved the main goal of peace in a time of anguish. We want a genuine, firm, and lasting peace without downplaying the need for resolving the armed conflicts. We want a peace that involves all our pain and hope, and results from a thorough effort to reconcile and reconstruct our coexistence, not just a volatile state marked by a lack of conflict in the precarious balance of mutual belligerent threats. We want a peace with democracy, supported and nourished by a number of internal principles that will recover the legitimate spaces of full political participation for all citizens in the various national and local sectors, and not just in a formal electoral setting. This peace with democracy could not last without a proper and balanced framework for integral development designed for gradually overcoming the vast economic and social imbalances and disturbances, balancing responsibilities with justice, and increasing the opportunities for economic, cultural, and productive participation to enable all the sectors to improve their living conditions. We seek peace with democracy and development within a regional framework.

The spirit of Esquipulas reflected in the agreements was clear from the outset in the idea that peace and reconciliation were not feasible unless they were shared regionally. At that time the presidents—unpretentiously and eloquently, we must concede—linked peace and development with the necessary international support, but were also eloquent in noting that there are Central American options for peace. It is also important to recover the prospect of international political objectives, following the Esquipulas process, that promoted the area's pacification and a negotiated solution. Although this concept of international relations regarding the practice of diplomatic political negotiation and cooperation has often been neglected, its implications constitute one of the novel ingredients in the isthmian situation. From its outset, this view proposed that it was necessary not to separate cooperation from prevailing conditions and political agendas. This view also emphasized the importance of the interpretation of the problems whose solutions are being promoted as well as the vision for development and political criteria on relations between states in which aid is based to determine the technical aspects of any cooperation agreements. Respect for Central American solutions and a constant interest in widening the channels for civic participation in these efforts have been consecrated from the outset.

Second moment: Lessons learned from Esquipulas to date. A second moment of reflection pertains to the lessons we have learned from Esquipulas to the present in the processes of negotiating the longed for peace and in the efforts to achieve national and regional reconciliation.

Perhaps we are confused by the complex picture created by the signing of the 7 August 1987 peace plan, the various results that have stemmed from them, and the many and varied agendas that match each other. Agendas, relationships, and institutional schemes have changed. All Central American governments have also changed during this period through elections. This is the first time in history that the isthmus has six administrations who came to office from the political opposition through elections.

But our populations have also changed. Many situations, conditions, realities, and international dynamics also changed. The details are broadly known, and I need not expound on them here. Focusing on the political aspect of the peace processes and on the reconciliation issue, we now want to underscore the following:

First, it is indispensable to face a great challenge: How to turn a negotiation among parties into a starting point for the discussion of a national agenda. This is crucially important because a negotiation among parties must not be confused with a social pact to guarantee peace. It is only a starting point for the discussion of a national agenda. The implications of this hard-learned lesson are enormously important.

On one hand, the negotiation cannot be totally distant from the national community, as if it were a foreign

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drama in which one is a mere spectator, but at the same it is not possible for all groups of citizens to participate directly at the table. On the other hand, the agreements, although achieved by the parties, pertain to the entire national community and must be set out, explained, and discussed at length with all society to determine all its implications and economic consequences in the political, economic, institutional, social, and cultural areas.

This by no means implies that all society is subject or subordinate to the agreements reached by others, but that it is indispensable that society—all society—assume its responsibility of discussing and examining the original agreements in order to bring them to life and give them meaning in the daily life of each sector.

The rejection by society of this original pact is equivalent to the separation of the social part from a whole, because it was torn off, and thus reconstruction of that whole would not be possible. Thus, true reconciliation could not occur and the danger of new conflicts would remain dangerously latent.

Second, there is the challenge of how to move from the agreements to the actual building of peace within a framework of democracy. Conceiving and carrying out this step forward and understanding its full scope at home and abroad are among the most difficult tasks, because there comes a critical time when negotiations could fail should we not get our act together, because peace is built on specific and local bases. Democracy can only occur locally.

Those who sign documents are not the peacemakers, but those who must deal on a daily basis with friends and enemies and with specific private and public institutions with which they interact, those who must redefine themselves based on recent traumas and confrontations in the middle of precarious economic, social, cultural, and ethnic conditions. This is not an act of faith declared in a spirit of tolerance that in practice will only keep the former adversaries apart. Reconciliation implies not only the inevitable but the necessary time to redefine ourselves and coexist peacefully, to work together, even if gradually, based on legal [word indistinct], respect for citizens' rights, and of [word indistinct]. This requires a big effort to harmonize, not just an effort to forget and forgive.

Peace and reconciliation are achieved with water wells, happiness, access to food. This is achieved by protecting children's health and education. It is achieved by providing access to credits, technology, and markets. Peace is built by decentralizing and reestablishing local organizations and governments. Only in this way can representative democracy be enriched with participation.

In the third place, peace is not sustainable only locally; it requires a regional and international context to foster and protect it. Although this may appear very obvious to the international representatives who visit us, it represents one of the most complex challenges within our interlocked region with so many cultural, political, and social [word indistinct] that separate and distance us.

But also here we have the most adequate and vigorous demonstrations of new ways of social and regional organizations among related sectors. Although our institutions are still not adequately incorporated, they are finding ways to express themselves. This is not only in defense of their own interests but also with [word indistinct] capacity and willingness to participate in a constructive manner in local agreements and regional procedures. This encounter is becoming evident.

I have arrived at the third occasion of renovation and [word indistinct] of Esquipulas. The third and last group of reflections has to do with the updating and projection of the spirit of Esquipulas in the relaunching of the region to which we are committed [word indistinct]. Starting with the trilogy Guacimo, Managua, and Tegucigalpa, now we have an Alliance for Sustainable Development.

The peace and reconciliation process has still not been consolidated or wrapped up and should be concluded as soon as possible, not only because of the risks presented by general conditions of poverty but also precisely as a condition to confront these successfully and for better understanding among ourselves and with the international community. Above all, however, this is necessary because this is an obligation toward humanity given the people's suffering, worsened particularly by the confrontations. It is necessary to insist that Esquipulas find its dynamic continuity in our alliance, establishing democracy through strengthening local governments, the decentralization of organizations, and with local participation.

Likewise and in full relation to the above, it is necessary to broaden opportunities for social consensus. It is no longer possible to continue believing in vertical impositions. Planning, for example, no longer can be a process directed by arbitrary appointment. The bases for development must be in the person and in solidarity with social [word indistinct]. That peace also needs a concrete and shared expression in the regional setting and in its reinsertion into the world economy.

This takes us to the dynamic reconsideration of our traditional concept of borders and places before us the need to reconsider positive signs on the flow of immigration. The sustainability of this peace cannot rely internally on efforts or entirely on efforts of full participation by citizens without monetary or [words indistinct]. Peace also depends on being able to rely on this regional framework of economic and material support. This economic survival requires synchronized and solidary regional sectors, as well as the opportunity to reshape our regional labor markets. It also depends on the social agenda's relation to the organized expression of social sectors in a regional context. Clear and multiple communication can be found in new regional opportunities of consensus, for example like that which brings us

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together today, to leave behind us models of state exclusivity and lead us to the true vital substance of our new democracy.

Last, this peace needs important international support, expressed in a respectful relationship of reciprocity in all spheres and complemented by our own domestic effort. This appeal must not be confused with requests for easy assistance to justify our own lack of equity and political resolve in our domestic effort for the equitable and responsible use of our own resources. As the Costa Rican vice president said, we cannot waste this opportunity. In our countries, we are improving respect for individual human rights—life, integrity, dignity, liberty, and security—because this depends more on the political resolve of the governments and the public force. Nevertheless, we are facing the greatest challenge of humankind: social rights, which include economic, social, and cultural rights. I am referring to education, health, housing, food, employment, environment, etc.

I will end by stating that just as for us the spirit of Esquipulas is present and is renewed and strengthened in our Alliance for Sustainable Development, we likewise greet all our international friends who have come to accompany us today in this dialogue to renew their generous solidarity and support for our efforts for peace and reconciliation. Thank you very much.

Nicaragua's Chamorro Addresses Summit

PA2610201394 Tegucigalpa Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 2301 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro to the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America at the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa; broadcast in progress—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] ...Carlos Roberto Reina, Costa Rican Vice President Rebeca Grynspan, Salvadoran President Armando Calderon Sol, Guatemalan President Ramiro De Leon Carpio, Belizean Prime Minister Miguel [name as heard] Esquivel, OAS Secretary General Cesar Gaviria, Messrs. representatives of Honduran Government branches, Messrs. members of the diplomatic corps, Messrs. representatives of international organizations and international development and cooperation agencies, distinguished special guests, national and international journalists, friends:

On 13 December 1991, the Central American presidents met in this very city to sign the Tegucigalpa Protocol and to promise to make Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy, and development. This new concept of Central America was only possible thanks to the free elections held in all our countries and through the permanent process of national reconciliation and dialogue we have begun. With peace, the Central Americans have been able to move forward in laying the foundations to effectively join the world economy, something that demands trade opening and the diversification and modernization of our productive structures.

Today, 24 October 1994, we are meeting in the certainty that our countries have taken important steps toward the consolidation of our democratic system and restructuring of our economies. Nevertheless, we know that much remains to be done, especially in the area of the Central American social agenda we adopted in 1991. Our social agenda must guarantee comprehensive development covering both economic growth and social progress.

Neither growth nor political freedom is sustainable without socioeconomic equality. This is the basis for our renewed concern about the social agenda. To this end, the Central American countries have moved forward with the presentation of a draft treaty for social integration. Its fundamental bases are contained in the agenda of the Guacimo Declaration signed in August. In this way, we have adopted a renewed vision of our strategy for sustained development, giving priority to investments in the social area.

First of all, it is important that we promote nutrition programs to benefit the most vulnerable sectors of the population and those who have problems obtaining access to food. Our social agenda must also consider all those factors related to quality of life, such as recreation, culture, and sports.

Central American children deserve special attention. We must improve access to elementary school education and increase its quality, guarantee high enrollment, improve the training of teachers, and provide children with modern schoolbooks and equipment. We must advocate appropriate curriculum reforms that include the promotion of ethical and democratic values and respect for human rights. We must promote an education that encourages unity and family values as a basis for society and social solidarity as the essence of democratic coexistence.

Our social agenda must promote the participation of communities in identifying their problems and needs as well as in generating solutions jointly with the central government. The state's interaction with civilian society is the basis for finding creative solutions despite the limitation of resources. We must encourage a culture of participation within a new concept of social action, which will reflect the balance between the state's capacity to provide services and the community's social demands.

Coexistence is vital to our social agenda. That is why we must stimulate social programs and projects that contribute to provide decent housing to the sectors in our countries which have none.

I believe this social agenda must also include a program for the creation of a Central American network of social

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indicators that will provide reliable and timely information to permit us to evaluate our processes and our progress in the social field.

Dear friends: A few days ago in Managua, the Central American presidents signed the Alliance for Sustainable Development, which we conceived as a process of gradual changes in the quality of life of human beings. On that occasion, we signed the commitments Central Americans have made to protect the environment and natural resources.

Today, in this international conference on peace and development in Central America, we are going to sign specific commitments in political, economic, social, and cultural areas, confirming the unity of our region and our resolve and determination to work together for our model for sustainable development in our countries. We are presenting our alliance to the community of friendly countries so they will help us in this great Central American effort. Central America's resources are few and insufficient to meet the great social demands of our peoples. Our processes of peace and democratization have received the invaluable support of the international community. The new phase in which the Central Americans are living requires the renewed support of the friendly countries and organizations that are represented in this international conference and that have accompanied us in the difficult process aimed at overcoming war and reconstructing our societies.

I want to especially recognize the continuous effort of the Guatemalan people and government to reach peace through dialogue and negotiation. Very soon, just as El Salvador and Nicaragua have done, Guatemala will be able to begin a new path of national reconciliation.

I trust in God that together the Central American countries and the international community will join efforts again to make a reality the new Central America that we all desire: (?peaceful), democratic, and with sustainable growth. Thank you very much.

Belizean Prime Minister Speaks

PA2710001994 Tegucigalpa Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 2309 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Speech by Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel to the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America at the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa; Esquivel speaks in English; first four paragraphs transcribed from the English; remainder of speech translated from superimposed Spanish translation—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Distinguished Presidents and Vice Presidents, Mr. Secretary General of the Organization of American States, representatives of various political and financial institutions here present, distinguished delegates and visitors:

First, I must ask your dispensation, insofar as Belize is an observer at this meeting, we were not aware that we would be required to give an address. However, having been bestowed that honor, I am very happy to take up the challenge, (?Mr. President), and I hope I will be brief but will be able to contribute something to this afternoon's discussion.

First of all, I must say something about Belize's place in Central America. It is well-known that for various historical and political reasons Belize has long been on the fringes of Central America. But our recent involvement at the political level, not only at meetings of presidents, but also ministerial meetings and meetings at official levels, indicate Belize's understanding, willingness, and desire to take its place in the Central American region.

We have heard remarks this afternoon concerning the desire of the region for peace and sustainable development. Peace and sustainable development is not the reserve of any one country or any one region. Clearly peace and sustainable development must be on everyone's agenda, and clearly it is on Belize's agenda. And since Belize does not exist in a vacuum but rather geographically in the Central American region—though perhaps until now politically found a place in the Caribbean region—we do have a desire and a commitment to participate in this region as indeed in the wider regions of the Americas in the pursuit of peace and sustainable development.

Throughout the years of the Central American conflict it may appear as if Belize fortunately remained untouched by the violence, the bloodshed, and the turmoil. But nevertheless, [words indistinct] during those years of conflict and indeed still has a (?role to play) [words indistinct] the consequences of that conflict.

(?We fulfilled our responsibilities to the region), bringing to our territory or accepting our responsibilities toward the refugees, toward the immigrants who were seeking relief from the conflict. I think it can be said that of all the countries in the region, Belize is the one that has been the refuge for more numbers of persons of Central America than any other state in this region.

We therefore feel that we have an interest in peace and development in Central America. And that is why we take up the challenge of taking our place in a conference like this, not just to prove our will to help and contribute to development, but also to demonstrate our will to be part of the process. We feel that Belize has a lot to offer. After all, looking back over the colonial era, we see a history of 200 years of peace and democracy. So the concepts, the (?experiments) that we are involved in today, participation, democracy, and peace, are not new to us and perhaps we can share some of our experiences with our neighbors.

Sustainable development, of course, must be the motor of peace and democracy because without development there can be no peace, and democracy and poverty are a contradiction.

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For this reason, we very much support the efforts of the Guatemalan Government in its search for internal peace. We also support the process of reconstruction in Central America because, as I mentioned, Belize too has paid the price of the years of conflict. Belize also must be part of the reconstruction.

With regard to participation in a democratic process, we are proud to say that for a country whose geographical size is more or less that of El Salvador, we believe that we have a great diversity of ethnic groups for a country with our population. We have mestizos; blacks, whom we call Creoles; Mayas; Garifonas [black Caribs]; Chinese; Hindus; Arabs; North Americans; and Europeans.

By the grace of God, we have all learned to live and work together in peace. And thanks to this, our efforts and our struggle have allowed us to enjoy our results and find political power. And although there is more space for more pacification between the government and the population, it is also true that the people elect the governments so that they may govern. The sensible governments must always seek the point of view [words indistinct] the only instrument in a democracy capable of making a decision in the elected government. A government cannot advocate [words indistinct].

If there is no government there is anarchy. In a democratic process, the voice of the people is heard through voting. First, this is done when the people choose who will rule the country. All people express their opinions, and after the elections the government must make decisions, always consulting the people. But the decisionmaking function, in the end, is in the hands of the government.

At the end of the process, there are elections again. But if in its decisionmaking the government has been unwise, if the decisions have been contrary to the will of the majority, then the democratic process of a government will be replaced by another government. This is how this is understood in Belize.

I would now like to suggest that Belize would not want to suggest that we have reached a level of peace and democracy that must be seen as the final model. As in any other country, we have other problems and difficulties, and we share many of the difficulties with Central America.

Our need is to build the confidence of the private sector on which our system is working, and we have to face the problems [words indistinct] Belize shares all the problems and difficulties with its neighbors. In addition, we share the challenges of trade, the new GATT agreements, and NAFTA.

In this year of free trade, what we are seeking to achieve is to add my viewpoint [words indistinct] a fair game, but there is also a need to play following the rules. Many efforts are being made in an attempt to participate in the horse races. All horses run on the same track, but some horses carry more weight than others.

We must guarantee that the participants will have equal participation. This can be done through a regional center. This is essential. A regional approach, not only in Central America, but a wider regional approach including Central America and the Caribbean nations. I can also explain what the UN representative said a week ago. We hope that liberalism, which is going through some initiatives, will (?affect) some of us.

We want to mention the institutions. We call for improvement in the various mechanisms for the more fragile economies. Thus, international support is also needed. It is a fact that we must jointly manage.

[Words indistinct] our institutions [words indistinct] to respond to the circumstances, such as support for our public and private sector. So [words indistinct] which we must enter [words indistinct] otherwise will no doubt [words indistinct].

The implementation of the initiative of this conference of peace and development has shown that the governments can truly establish a dialogue with the civilian society, a dialogue that will not risk the credibility of these meetings and that mainly the poor peoples may truly expect to have objectives that will be met with the governments that will sign these recommendations. I am certain that the UN system is multiphased and that it can remind its members, particularly in Central America, that its objectives are common to all. These are objectives such as using peace and development as the basis to pull out of underdevelopment.

Two hundred years later, the United States has become the most powerful nation in the world. I do not want to advocate the (?legality) of Central America and the Caribbean, but I am advocating a commitment for regionalism and a determination to work together, as well as the understanding that our goals must be based on the future and that our effort must be spent on creating a future instead of wasting it by perpetuating the conflicts of the past.

It is time to move on. We have few resources and our poverty is great. Let us use what we have to work together and let us invite the international community and our friends to work with us with confidence that Central America and, in fact, the entire hemisphere will emerge stronger, lasting, democratic, and free in the next century. [applause]

OAS Secretary General Interviewed

PA2610194194 Tegucigalpa Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 0122 GMT 25 Oct 94

[News conference by OAS Secretary General Cesar Gaviria with unidentified reporters and Voz de Honduras reporter Lourdes de Bonilla, at the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central

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America, held at the Honduras Maya Hotel in Tegucigalpa; broadcast in progress—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Gaviria] ...there is a dramatic change in the language and attitude in Central America. Undoubtedly, the region is much more stable now. Its democracy is stronger. Its economic situation has been increasing. That represents a big change. However, this does not mean that there aren't any problems. This does not mean that there is complete peace here. But I think that everybody believes that the conflicts that led Central America into a terrible situation of violence are a thing of the past.

We must have a new agenda, new collective purposes. If we ask what the main purpose of a meeting like this is, the answer would be that it is precisely to give Central America a new agenda to talk about trade, development, the environment, equality, and new ideas. This is the main sense of the most recent presidential summits, the recent Managua meeting and now this one in Tegucigalpa. We want to give Central America a new agenda.

[Reporter] Mr. Secretary, when you talk about integration... [reporter's voice fades into the background; Bonilla paraphrases question]

[Bonilla] Here is another question about integration at the Latin American level and [words indistinct] Cuba's position. The position on the democratization of Cuba.

[Gaviria] I would like to voice a rather simple opinion. I believe that the Latin American countries must help and contribute to gradual change in Cuba, gradual change in economic and political matters, and Cuba's eventual reintegration into the inter-American system. I believe that the policy of gradualism [politica de gradualismo], seeking gradual improvements in Cuba's internal situation is the best and most advisable thing to do. We must promote rapprochement. We must make contacts. We must gradually reduce the isolation of the island, which has not developed just because of measures taken in the past but through of its own will and as a sequel to the Cold War.

Thus, I believe that a policy of gradual change, exchange of information and experiences, and working with Cubans can lead to changing that country. I think that gradual change will benefit everybody. I think we all wish to see gradual changes in Cuba. It is best for the inter-American system.

[Reporter] What will you do to end the commercial embargo on that region?

[Gaviria] I am willing to promote gradual changes. This is something I have always done. I am certain that we will find the way. I am not sure what this path will be like, but I know that countries on this continent will find the way.

I think that the meeting between the United States and Cuba held a few weeks ago, a meeting that led to a partial immigration agreement, is a good example of how dialogue and diplomatic solutions can solve problems. As I mentioned, progress can be made step by step.

[Reporter] With regard to regional peace, what is your opinion of the talks between the government and the guerrillas in the Guatemalan peace process?

[Gaviria] They are stimulating. I think that not only the Guatemalans but all the peoples of Central America and the rest of the continent want a negotiated solution to the Guatemalan conflict. Consequently, I am glad a meeting is to be held. Let us hope it will be fruitful.

[Bonilla] How is it possible to negotiate with the Chiapas guerrillas before or after the elections to establish true participatory democracy in Mexico?

[Gaviria] As far as I know, this is an internal affair for Mexico. I do not want to refer to it. I feel great admiration for the progress Mexico has made, its remarkable modernization. We all trust this situation of violence in Mexico can be overcome. I am convinced that, sooner rather than later, Mexico's current economic and political changes will solve these situations of conflict and violence occurring in that country.

[Reporter] Now that you head the OAS, do you think it will cease to be an organization for Americans at a time when there is no longer a confrontation between East and West or between democracy and communism?

[Gaviria] This is a relative statement. Latin Americans sometimes affirm what you just asked. In the United States, it is felt that the OAS is an organization that has been used, in practice, to confront the United States and prevent its actions. I believe that the fears created by past U.S. interventions—interventions which we may describe as unilateral—are all behind us. The countries on the continent demand collective action to strengthen their democracies, to work for trade, to solve environmental problems, and to improve human rights. These collective actions will surely be undertaken. But this can only happen by strengthening the inter-American system: the OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], and the Pan-American Health Organization. I believe that we will seek these collective actions by strengthening the inter-American system. We will then leave the fears of the past behind. These fears are justified, but we must leave them behind.

[Bonilla] What conditions paved the way for your becoming OAS secretary general?

[Gaviria] It was merely a decision by a number of countries that felt that I was qualified. I think such an issue was left behind. Today I represent all the countries in the organization, and I truly hope to promote collective actions to solve all the problems that were discussed in meetings like the one held today. These are topics such as: how to strengthen democracy or the democratic state, how to strengthen mechanisms for participation and decentralization, how to have more democracy, and at

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the same time get free trade to help Central America and the Caribbean. Let us hope that free trade will not be limited to the big countries. Let us hope that all countries in this hemisphere will benefit from the advantages of free trade. Let us hope to work hard so that when the free trade agreements are implemented, they will truly help Central America. This will call for research and for the preparation of a negotiation strategy. I also hope that the Miami summit will be a good occasion to progress on that topic.

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[Gaviria] I believe that Central America will have increasing access not only to sources of credit, many of which (?were present) here, but to the resources of multilateral banks and other commercial and financial sources. To the extent that the region consolidates its economic process and its changes, to the extent that its external and fiscal situations improve, I have no doubt Central America will have access to the two kinds of resources: donations and aid, as well as loans from commercial and multilateral banks, which are also indispensable.

[Reporter] Will Central America always be subject to the pressures or government plans suggested by organizations like the IDB or the IMF?

[Gaviria] The world is quite interdependent. There are no countries in the world that are not linked to some kind of a condition. Anyone who is a member of a trade or political organization is somehow yielding some of its powers, its internal sovereignty. This is part of today's flexibility. I think that the region will gradually become more mature to the point that these conditions will be less necessary. They will decrease, and the region will feel more autonomous in the determination of its policies and priorities.

The recent Managua meeting on sustainable development was a good example of how the region made its own decisions on environmental protection. This was done as an autonomous decision of its peoples and governments. It was a pioneering task for the hemisphere; it was not a decision imposed by the industrialized world. We all hope the region will be able to make its own decisions on economic matters.

[Reporter] Mr. Gaviria [words indistinct] that just as the United States funded the war in El Salvador and Nicaragua, it should now give the funds to develop these people who are dying of hunger.

[Gaviria] I understand that many U.S. support organizations are present at this meeting. I fully agree that, just as many industrialized countries were present in Central America during the days of the conflicts, they should now be present in something that we can no longer call the era of reconstruction but the era of Central American development.

[Bonilla] One last question. How can we democratize Cuba, not Fidel Castro? What is the OAS doing? Is it waiting for him to die in order to have democracy there?

[Gaviria] I have said that we all hope to find a path that will pave the way to political changes that provide more pluralism and greater public freedom. We want economic changes to permit an advance toward a market economy. We also hope that these processes will allow Cuba to join the inter-American system again. Thank you all.

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Cuba

Talks With U.S. on Migration Issues Continue

Alarcon Interviewed on 25 Oct Talks

FL2610165294 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Report by Gisela Bel Heredia; from the "Exclusive" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The second round of talks on immigration between Cuba and the United States is still going on here at the Convention Center. Although, nothing has been said yet about possible accords, or details, we found out that progress is being made. This was confirmed by Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, head of the Cuban delegation. To meet any of the participants is not easy. The fact that the talks are held behind closed doors, no traffic is allowed in the halls, and both sides have agreed not to provide details limits our reporting capabilities. This is why when we found Comrade Alarcon and other members of the Cuban delegation standing by the fountain we proceeded to interview him.

[Begin recording] [Alarcon] Well, they are progressing normally, as I said yesterday. I am not going to go into detail about what we are discussing, but they continue in the same spirit, in the same mood. However, progress has been attained. We continue to discuss Cuba's points about the sanctions and the possibility of them being lifted, keeping in mind how necessary this is in order to fulfill, precisely, the immigration accord. However, I cannot go into detail.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the talks end today or extend to tomorrow?

[Alarcon] No, no! The talks will not conclude today. [end recording]

Comrade Olga Miranda, also a member of the Cuban delegation, talked with us about the talks.

[Begin recording] [Miranda] The talks continue, the effort continues. We are working hard as usual. It is a complex process. Many aspects have to be studied. The talks are progressing on what is still needing to be done to fulfill the accord. It is a complex issue.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the 15 August sanctions, and their connection to the immigration accord: What is new?

[Miranda] The meeting is currently focused on the verification of the degree of fulfillment of the immigration accord. [end recording]

Alarcon Views Judge's Order on Refugees

FL2610191094 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Report by Gisela Bel Heredia, from Havana's Convention Center; from the "National Radio News"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As of this morning, a date for the conclusion of the second round of immigration talks between Cuba and the United States had not been set. Both sides, headed by Ricardo Alarcon and Dennis Hays, continue to review the accords reached on the first round of talks in New York, and it has been reported that the talks continue to unfold well and progress is being made. This morning, Comrade Alarcon, as well as Dennis Hays, were accosted by reporters upon their arrival. Alarcon commented on certain maneuvers by Miami lawyers about the Cubans being held in Guantanamo Naval Base and its possible connection to the fulfillment of the 9 September accords.

[Begin recording] [Alarcon] That judge's decision is not part of the accords. It is evidently an action aimed against the accord. Such action would seriously affect the possibility of implementing the accord.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this a stumbling block for the current talks?

[Alarcon] I repeat: It is a judge's decision. What is a stumbling block... [pauses] What is also very interesting is who the people promoting this action are [Repito: Es la accion de un juez; lo que es una zancadilla ....[pauses] lo que tambien es muy interesante es quienes son los que estan promoviendo esa accion]—a group of people closely linked to the so-called Cuban-American National Foundation. Some of the members of this group, of the Cuban Miami mafia, have clearly stated that they will continue this type of action in an effort to block the U.S. policy which is part of this accord. Once more this shows the validity of the phrase: Lie down with dogs and you'll get up with fleas. [end recording]

Regarding the document opposing the blockade of Cuba and its debate at the UN General Assembly, Alarcon commented:

[Begin Alarcon recording] I trust the UN General Assembly will once more show the United States how isolated they are in their effort to continue to impose a policy of economic, trade, and financial, blockade which the world rejects. [end recording]

Alarcon Reacts Further to Court Decision

FL2710024294 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 94

[From the "Exclusive" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, head of the Cuban delegation to the U.S.-Cuban migration talks, on 26 October rejected a U.S. federal court decision to temporarily suspend the voluntary repatriation of Cubans detained at the Guantanamo Naval Base. Alarcon told the press just before today's round of talks that the decision was responsible for preventing a flight of 25 illegal immigrants from returning home on 26 October. Alarcon questioned the Florida judge's decision, saying that it has nothing to do with what takes

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place on the Guantanamo base or with the wishes of those and other Cuban citizens to return to Cuba. He said that the decision contradicts the September migration agreement that Cuba and the United States signed, the implementation of which is currently being discussed by both parties in Havana.

Alarcon Views Progress in Talks

PA2710033694 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 94

[Report by Mario Munoz; from the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] A few minutes ago, during the lunch break of the Cuban and U.S. negotiators who are participating in the talks to examine the fulfillment of the migration agreements signed in New York on 9 September, Ricardo Alarcon, head of the Cuban delegation, commented on the status of the talks.

[Begin recording] [Alarcon] The talks are continuing. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified correspondent] What is your assessment of these talks in comparison with the 9 September meeting?

[Alarcon] The spirit has been the same. These are serious and proper talks. But, unlike the September talks, these are not to define commitments or policies but to verify the agreements' fulfillment and application. The process entails detailed work and in-depth discussions of many things.

[Correspondent] Are these talks affecting the U.S. delegation?

[Alarcon] Sure enough. We have to suspect that certain local circumstances seem to be exerting a certain influence on decisions related to U.S. national interests. [end recording]

Shortly before the beginning of the round of talks between Cuban and U.S. delegations on Wednesday, Alarcon talked to reporters about a federal Florida judge's temporary ban on repatriation of Cubans held in the Guantanamo Naval Station.

[Begin recording] [Alarcon] The fact is that the president of the Miami Bar Association has impeded the exercise of the free will of the Cubans who desire to return to their country. In addition, apparently the United States is becoming unrealistic because Guantanamo is not in Florida's jurisdiction. What does a Florida judge have to do with what happens at the Guantanamo base or the desire of the Cuban citizens to return home. I think he has no jurisdiction. I hope he will [words indistinct] later. Maybe the judge is issuing a negative ruling today due to the climate of illegality that prevails in Miami. Nevertheless, we must trust that the U.S. judicial system will be a little more serious.

[Unidentified correspondent] What has the U.S. delegation said?

[Alarcon] Ask them.

[Correspondent] Have the delegations discussed violations of the 9 September agreements?

[Alarcon] The judge is not part of these agreements. His ruling runs against the agreements. This ruling would also seriously affect the possibility or fulfilling the agreements.

[Correspondent] Is this ruling not a stumbling block for the negotiations?

[Alarcon] I repeat. This is a judge's action and a stumbling block. It is also interesting to ask who is fanning the fires of this crisis. They are a number of people closely associated to the so-called Cuban-U.S. Foundation. Some members of this group, the Cuban mafia in Miami, have clearly said they will continue to carry out these types of actions, specifically against the U.S. Government, which is a party to this agreement. As I said last night, this again shows the validity of the sentence: A dog bites the hand that feeds it. They raised the crows that are now gouging out the administration's eyes. [end recording]

It was reported here that the U.S. delegation reported to their country's media on Tuesday evening that they have only talked with the Cuban delegates about mechanisms to facilitate the issuing of the 20,000 visas agreed upon and that the two delegations will probably meet in 70 or 90 days.

Talks Enter Final Phase

PA2710021494 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 94

[From "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] The negotiations between Cuba and the United States on migratory matters being held in Havana entered their final phase today, Wednesday, with the analysis of a final document. If approved on this day, the document will represent the culmination of the talks and the review of the complement of the migratory agreements signed in New York on 9 September.

The talks are scheduled to end in the next few hours. The U.S. delegation will return home on Thursday.

Wednesday's work session began after the delegates visited the U.S. Interests Section in Havana at the request of the U.S. delegation in order to learn about the process that is being implemented to fulfill the commitment to grant at least 20,000 visas per year to Cuban applicants.

Ricardo Alarcon, chief of the Cuban delegation, described the talks as intense, professional, and constructive. Meanwhile, Dennis Hays, who heads the U.S. delegation, said that the talks were very useful.

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Alarcon reported the participation of the Miami mafia in actions to undermine any peaceful solution to the disagreement between the two countries.

In remarks to Radio Havana Cuba, Alarcon, who is also president of the Cuban Parliament, disapproved of the decision of a Florida federal judge to prevent the repatriation of a group of Cubans from Guantanamo Naval Base in eastern Cuba. Alarcon noted that a U.S. judge has no jurisdiction over the desires of the Cuban citizens who are at that naval base and said he trusts that, amid the environment of illegality prevailing in southern Florida, the action will not receive any juridical support.

Official U.S.-Cuban Talks Conclude

PA2710050694 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0402 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 26 Oct (PL)—Cuba and the United States today officially concluded in this capital their talks on migration matters, but announced that they will continue maintaining bilateral talks during the next few hours.

At the end of today's session, Ricardo Alarcon, head of the Cuban delegation, told the media that the two sides discussed the various aspects of the agenda and pointed out a series of problems and difficulties that require a bigger effort.

The two sides, Alarcon said, analyzed how the negotiations must continue and the matters that require further discussion.

Dennis Hays, head of the U.S. delegatation, said that the two delegations are pleased with what has been achieved so far during the talks.

He noticed, however, that the migration agreement includes issues of various importance that must be examined more carefully and require more work. He added: Progress has been made in the compliance aspect, and the recent arrival of officials to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana will make this evident in a few days.

The statements by Alarcon and Hays were made in front of dozens of reporters who were waiting outside the Havana Conventions Palace, site of the Cuban-American meeting, and who waited for hours to learn of the results of the meeting.

According to what PRENSA LATINA was able to learn, only the two heads of the delegations participated in some of the conversations held during the day. The rest of the members of the two delegations participated later on.

As the reporters questioned Alarcon early in the afternoon, he estimated that a joint document will not be made public at the end of the meeting and explained that the current meeting was different from the one that was held in September in New York City and that ended with the signing of the migration agreement.

Well-informed sources reported that the situation of the Cuban emigrants confined at Guantanamo Naval Base and at the U.S. military installations in Panama and the restrictive measures on Cuba taken by Washington on 20 August were issues widely debated at the meeting.

Alarcon, Hays Cited on Talks

FL2710143294 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 94

[From the "First Thing" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] In Havana City, the talks on migration between Cuba and the United States officially concluded last night. However, Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, head of the Cuban delegation, stated that contacts between both delegations would continue until the U.S. delegation's departure.

[Begin Alarcon recording] As you know, we evaluated the accord. A series of problems and difficulties have been identified. These problems require more effort. We have also identified in what measure we can continue to advance, jointly. We have also identified certain aspects which require a more in depth review. [end recording]

Alarcon stated that another round of talks was to be held and that the place and date had yet to be decided. These rounds of talks are reflected in the 9 September accord, which calls for talks to be held regularly between both delegations to verify the fulfillment of the accord. Dennis Hays, representative [as heard] of the U.S. delegation, stated that he was very satisfied with the talks and that the atmosphere had been respectful and professional.

[Begin Hays recording, in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish] The talks have just concluded. We have analyzed different issues of the 9 September accord. We are satisfied with the progress that has been made. There are issues that we will continue to broach in the future. The expedient processing of the 20,000 visas, agreed on in the accord, has already begun. The work that has been done by the Interest Office's personnel has made this possible. This will be more evident in the upcoming weeks. [end recording]

After three days of hard work behind closed doors at the Convention Center, the talks concluded. Fundamentally, these talks have broached the fulfillment of the 9 September accord.

The third day of talks coincided with the UN's approval of Cuba's proposed resolution against the U.S. blockade; the resolution was approved by a majority in New York. The UN condemnation of the blockade prompted the following comments by Alarcon.

[Begin Alarcon recording] I think this is very important. The vote does not leave room for any doubt. It was approved by over two thirds. The United States has been left completely isolated on this issue. I think it has been

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a happy coincidence because this should serve to remind the administration just how isolated they are in this policy and how the whole world is asking them to change it. [end recording]

The national and international media accredited to the migration talks have found it very difficult to obtain information on the development of the talks, as they were held behind closed doors. Any detail of the talks regarding the 9 September accord has been silenced. Even though both delegations informed that the talks had concluded, contacts will continue until the U.S. delegation's departure.

Explanation for Lack of Information on Talks Given

FL2610142994 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 94

[From the review of GRANMA by correspondent Luis Orlando Pantoja; from the "First Thing" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The front page of GRANMA carries a report by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: The delegations of Cuba and the United States have stated that the talks broaching the fulfillment of the migration accord are constructive and useful. Yesterday's session, the second day of the talks, lasted over eight hours.

I would like to explain something, because we have received calls from listeners and from comrades here, saying things like no one knows anything about the talks, these talks are secret, this is a mystery. The problem is that these are closed-door talks. What is debated is not known until the final agreement has been reached, unless both sides agree, conform, and consent in releasing information. All of this has to do with government policy. It has to do with what each government decides on this matter. Sometimes they must consult on the issues with their respective governments, therefore, logically, that is why the people heading each delegation, even though they are high ranking officials, in many cases must limit the information they give to what has been previously agreed upon by both delegations. Sometimes one of the delegations does not want to give any information at all. For example, yesterday the U.S. delegation made a very brief statement saying that the talks had been very professional, everything was going well, the issues were being discussed, etcetera. I am explaining this for those listeners and comrades that have questioned us about these talks.

TV Links UN Vote, U.S. Silence at Talks

FL2710040194 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 94

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 26 October and after three days of meetings, the U.S. and Cuban delegations headed by Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada and Dennis Hays ended talks which evaluated for the first time compliance with the migration agreement signed in New York in September.

Much of the time in this third and final round of talks was spent on scheduling bilateral meetings, as happened during the first round. Alarcon was questioned on two occasions. He tried to answer the questions of the press regarding the talks, which were held behind closed doors:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Could the talks end today?

[Alarcon] That is possible.

[Correspondent] Will they end successfully?

[Alarcon] Ending the talks is a success in itself. Getting a little rest is an accomplishment.

[Correspondent] Will a joint document be issued?

[Alarcon] I do not believe so.

[Correspondent] Will the meetings continue in 70 or 90 days?

[Alarcon] We discussed when to schedule the next meeting.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]

[Alarcon] We agreed in September to meet regularly, according to both parties' schedules. [end recording]

Several issues complicate the negotiations, including the U.S. restrictions on monetary remittances and travel imposed in August and the fact that the United States is only now organizing procedures to comply with the agreement.

It was hard for the press to obtain news, particularly since the U.S. delegates did not want to talk. This did not happen in New York. Only special U.S. envoys were able to get any information, even though it was away from the negotiating site. Some believe that today's UN vote against the U.S. blockade may have been the problem:

[Begin Alarcon recording] The U.S. Government should realize how isolated they are regarding this policy. The whole world is asking the United States to change it. [end recording]

The talks, which will continue in the future, show how both parties view the agreement. The issues of legal migration and the voluntary return of those who left Cuba and were detained at Guantanamo and other places were highlighted.

Though both Cuba and the United States have shown interest in complying with the migration agreement, implementation is hard due to the issue's complexity. The talks have led to long working days, which the delegates described as tiring but ultimately useful.

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'Firm Link' Seen Between Migration, 'Blockade'

FL2610121794 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 94

[Report by Gisela Bel Heredia at the Havana Convention Center; from the "National Radio News"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Good morning was the only response Hays gave to the dozens of reporters at the Convention Center awaiting his arrival at today's session of the second round of Cuba-U.S. talks on migration issues. Dennis Hays, chief of the Cuban Affairs Office of the U.S. State Department, chairs this round of closed-door negotiations which began on 25 October in Havana. Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, president of the Cuban parliament, heads our delegation consisting of the same group who participated in the New York talks concluded last 9 September with the agreement that the United States would grant a minimum of 20,000 visas per year to Cubans requesting to travel to the United States. In New York both parties also decided to review compliance with the agreement in a period of 45 days; and before beginning it was known that the United States had not complied, while Cuba gave a serene and organized response to the decision to halt the exodus of rafters to Florida.

Since arriving in Havana, Dennis Hays has said that only migration issues would be discussed. But, by getting bogged down in details one runs the risk of failing or becoming ensnared by them.

As Ricardo Alarcon has very clearly explained, the migration issue inevitably has to be related to the blockade, because there is a firm link to the effects. I think that the Americans, given what occurred in the first round of talks and the events of this meeting, will realize that this is not a matter of a simple mixture where it is feasible to separate any one of its components. It calls for greater effort in negotiations and therefore the possibility to go beyond reviewing the agreement, because the very same events demonstrate that it is not easy to separate the blockade from the problems that preceded this meeting, that is, migratory issues. It is about a combination, and each time migration comes up in the talks, the blockade will appear. Refusing to see it, hear it, and deal with it will put in a very difficult situation those who, perhaps because of fear, refuse to go to the heart of the matter and become bogged down in the details.

Commentary on 'Political Use' of Migration Issue

FL2610154994 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 94

[Commentary by NTV Anchor Irma Caceres; from the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cuban migration has been one of the main points of friction between Cuba and the United States since 1959. Today, marks a new moment in the analysis of the fulfillment of the accords.

Cuban migration does not hold any important position in U.S. statistics and much the less, in any international statistics. The migration phenomenon is caused, fundamentally, by economic problems and it has had many fluctuations. Near the end of the century, it is a grave problem for mankind. There is an ever increasing number of emigrants from underdeveloped countries.

We must broach the political use that Washington has made of this issue. In terms of the Cuba-U.S., we could say that those winds brought about today's storm. The accumulation of the migration problem for over three decades seems impossible to resolve in only 45 days by the United States. There is some headway being made, even though very timidly. Does this have something to do with the November elections? It is very complex for both sides to advance on points of view that are so historically far apart. Even though there is a lot of noise with regard to the migration issue, we only see a continuation of a process, without any other aspirations.

Robaina Confident UN To Reject U.S. Blockade

PA2610150394 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Oct 94

[From the "Morning Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina is confident that Wednesday's vote at the United Nations will unequivocally demonstrate the sentiment of the world's peoples against the U.S. economic blockade on Cuba. On the eve of the debate on the topic, Robaina conveyed to Radio Havana Cuba his certainty that the highest world forum will reject for the third consecutive year Washington's criminal policy. Although Cuba hopes to raise the number of votes in favor of the resolution condemning the embargo, he noted that he is aware that some countries will not join the trend because they are under strong pressures from the U.S. Government. To conclude, the official said it is significant that regardless of the stance they may adopt at the United Nations, a growing number of countries are demonstrating in practice their opposition to the U.S. blockade as they have dared to invest in the island. I say—he added—that these countries have not just voted for Cuba but also in Cuba.

Last year, the resolution submitted by Cuba received the support of 88 nations, almost 30 more than when the topic was put to a vote in 1992.

PRENSA LATINA Carries 'Text' of UN Blockade Resolution

PA2610173294 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1636 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] United Nations, 26 Oct (PL)—For the third consecutive year, the United Nations has approved a resolution condemning the U.S. blockade against Cuba.

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On this occasion, it approved the resolution with a vote of 101 in favor (13 more than last year), two against, and 48 abstentions.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Title: Need To End the Economic, Commercial, and Financial Blockade Imposed by the United States Against Cuba

Whereas clauses:

The General Assembly

Determined to encourage strict respect for the objectives and principles established in the UN Charter

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of states, nonintervention and noninterference in their domestic affairs, and freedom of trade and international navigation, which are also established in numerous international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements by the heads of state at the third and fourth Ibero-American summits in Salvador de Bahia (Brazil) in July 1993 and Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) in June 1994, with regard to the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and commercial measures against another state, which harm the free development of international trade,

Noting Decision No.356, which was adopted on 3 June 1994 by the 20th Council of the Latin American Economic System during a meeting at the ministerial level in Mexico City, urging the lifting of the economic, commercial, and financial blockade against Cuba,

Concerned about member states' continued promulgation and implementation of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects harm the sovereignty of other states and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as freedom of trade and navigation,

Recalling its Resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992 and 48/16 of 3 November 1993,

Concerned by the fact that after the approval of Resolutions 47/19 and 48/16, new measures of that type continue to be promulgated and implemented with the intent of strengthening and expanding the economic, commercial, and financial blockade against Cuba, and also concerned by its negative effects on the Cuban population and Cuban nationals residing in other countries,

Resolved Points:

1. Notes the report by the secretary general on compliance with Resolution 28/16,

2. Reiterates its call to all states to abstain from promulgating and applying laws and measures similar to those expressed in the preamble of this resolution, in compliance with its obligations per the UN Charter and international law, which, among others, protect the liberty of commerce and navigation,

3. Urges once more the states where these types of laws and measures continue to be applied to take the necessary steps, in the shortest possible time and in accordance with its legal system, to eliminate the same or abrogate their effect,

4. Urges the secretary general to prepare, in consultation with the corresponding UN organs and agencies, a report on compliance with this resolution, in light of the objectives and principles of the Charter and international law, and to present said report before the General Assembly in its 50th period of sessions.

5. Includes this subject in the provisional program of its 50th period of sessions.

Ambassador to UN Urges End of Blockade in Speech

PA2610235494 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1941 GMT 26 Oct 94

["Full text" of speech by Fernando Remirez De Estenoz, Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, delivered as issue 24 of the General Assembly's 49th session on 26 October and entitled "It Is Necessary To Put an End to the Economic, Commercial, and Financial Blockade Imposed by the United States Against Cuba;" "transmitted at the request of several subscribers and taking into consideration that this is PRENSA LATINA's top story of the day"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. President:

This is the third session in which the General Assembly must consider an issue that represents one of the most evident vestiges of the Cold War period. For the second consecutive year, the U.S. Government has failed to comply with the will of the international community, as expressed through two resolutions of the United Nation's main organization.

The U.S. economic, commercial, and financial blockade against Cuba has not been softened at all; it has been tightened, and in acting this way, that government has ignored the appeal of the General Assembly and the international community, including the opinion, also, of various and growing sectors of U.S. society.

The complex system of laws and regulations that constitute this aggressive policy on Cuba, and which on past occasions my delegation has reported to the member states, is not only being maintained: during this interval, the U.S. Government has continued promulgating measures and an attitude aimed at tightening the economic, commercial, and financial siege against my country.

At the same time, it has not stopped implementing a series of political, diplomatic, and covert actions to

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pressure independent government and commercial enterprises to abort the establishment, and impede the strengthening, of economic ties with Cuba, in flagrant violation of international norms acknowledged by the U.S. Government.

Cuba's response, which appears in the secretary general's report, presents many examples of this as proof of the above.

In its endeavor to make the situation of the Cuban people increasingly difficult, perhaps uselessly hoping to spark violent actions that may serve as a justification for a response of a different nature, the President of the United States, as recently as 20 August, announced new regulations directed at making the blockade's conditions more severe.

Those regulations intensify the radio aggression against Cuba; impose a ban on cash remittances from Cuban-American citizens and U.S. residents to Cuba; significantly limit the shipments of air packages and parcels, which mainly consist of food, medicine, and basic commodities; and dictate a severe and arbitrary decrease in trips and exchanges between Cuba and the United States, which particularly affects Cuban citizens and the Cuban-American community and includes a drastic reduction in the visits to families in both countries.

Following the adoption of those new regulations, the Treasury Department recognized that they... "were aimed at strengthening the embargo against Cuba and, thus, limiting the Cuban Government's ability to accumulate foreign currency."

Furthermore, it represents a paradoxical policy because the implementation of those actions is aimed at obstructing the process initiated by the Cuban Government to sponsor normal relations and a reunification of families—between Cuban emigrants throughout the world, especially in the United States, and their country of origin.

This project is overwhelmingly supported by all our people, including the Cubans residing abroad.

These provisions make Cuba the only country whose nationals in the United States are prevented by law from maintaining normal ties with their country.

Also, the interpretation adopted early in 1994 by the Treasury Department represents an extension of restrictions already in effect that forbid U.S. citizens to help or assist companies in a third country regarding operations dealing with Cuba.

Based on this interpretation, no U.S. scientist may cooperate with a foreign company to evaluate, for example, an investment project in any scientific or industrial sector in Cuba.

Some figures are so illustrative they deserve special mention. Barely 15 days after the last UN resolution against the blockade was approved, it was recognized at a House of Representatives Committee hearing that Cuba's trade with U.S. companies' subsidiaries abroad decreased to $1.8 million in 1993, compared with $718 million in 1991, following the U.S. Treasury Department's suspension of permits to U.S. corporations' subsidiaries located in third countries.

In practical terms, a trade not devoted to importing luxury goods has virtually disappeared, except perhaps for procuring medicines and scarce food products.

As a result of other restrictions established in the anti-Cuban legislation, in 1993, for food alone, the Cuban economy had to spend $34 million because of increased prices and freight rates.

The freight charged by tankers serving Cuba has increased by 15 and 30 percent, compared with the freight normally charged in the market. The same is true for air freight. In short, the overall losses in 1993 due to higher freight charges exceeded $50 million.

According to the most recent estimates, the losses suffered by the country in 1993 as a direct result of tightening the blockade exceeded $970 million.

In addition, the U.S. Government is insisting on enforcing its blockade laws and measures outside its territory. It is not enough that countries that maintain close ties and relations with the United States have implemented special regulations forbidding those companies headquartered in their territories from obeying U.S. laws.

Moreover, it has not been enough that the European Community Commission decried the unilateral trade measures taken by the U.S. Government, especially those measures hampering free trade and navigation, in its 1993 report on trade with the United States and investments barriers.

The aforementioned report concluded that "continuing to enforce U.S. laws outside its territory contributes to the creation of serious jurisdictional conflicts between the United States and the EC member states. It also adversely affects the trade and investment climate between the United States and the EC."

The official reply by the director of the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control stressed that his government will continue to enforce the U.S. law in the manner it was prescribed and will make those firms subject to this legislation comply with the blockade regulations.

However, beyond the effects stemming from the extraterritorial scope of the blockade, its impact on the diverse areas of the Cuban society prompts international disapproval.

The situation created by the tightening of the embargo continues to seriously affect the population's health and food. Children, old people, women, and the sick are the

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most seriously harmed. In addition, the diminished capability to provide transportation and electric energy services is very significant.

The Cuban people's suffering, daily shortages, difficulties in getting the daily essential items to survive, and even the deterioration of sectors that for years have been an example for the Third World, such as health and education, are unavoidable consequences of the cruel embargo imposed on Cuba.

This can be particularly illustrated by UNICEF's remarks, which appeared in the UN secretary general's report and reveal the embargo's effects on Cuban children.

The harm described in this document and directly associated to the reduced availability of food and medical supplies, as well as the deterioration of nutrition levels and the quality of drinking water, were observed only in the last two or three years and coincided with the tightening of the embargo.

Cuba's efforts to obtain medicines or medical supplies continue to be grossly hampered. In addition, the restriction preventing any corporation anywhere in the world from selling to Cuba medicine, equipment, or medical supplies that contain U.S.-made components or technology, still persists. The restriction includes the purchase of sensitive devices such as pacemakers for heart patients.

In the presence of these facts, it cannot be denied that the persistence of the economic, commercial, and financial embargo against my country constitutes a flagrant and generalized violation of the Cuban people's fundamental rights, such as independence, sovereignty, self-determination, development, health, food, employment, and even life itself.

Only the country's development in the past 35 years, Cuba's social policy, the programs adapted to try to alleviate the effects of the embargo's tightening, and the measures and transformations aimed at helping the Cuban economy's insertion into the new world economic order have prevented catastrophic consequences.

Precisely thanks to those results and efforts, my country has been able to resist the criminal blockade and the disappearance of the international economic ties it forged during more than 30 years. It has not only guaranteed the survival of our nation but this year, several sectors in our economy have started to show clear signs of a recovery.

Mr. President:

It is not pointless to reiterate that out of all the limitations suffered by Cuba, the only one that is a result of a foreign government's political action and the only one that could disappear through a political action as well, is the U.S. blockade.

Despite this, Cuba reiterates its decision to continue on the path to implement the changes it has chosen independently and in a sovereign way to reenter the world market, without accepting impositions and safeguarding the most important social advances it has achieved during more than 30 years, but, most importantly, maintaining the defense of our independence and national sovereignty, a stance that is sacred and which we will never renounce.

At the same time, we confirm our willingness to strive to find negotiated and political solutions to overcome the differences with any country on the sole basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. We have demonstrated this willingness in a clear and unmistakable manner both at international and bilateral levels.

The agreements on migration issues between the Cuban and U.S. delegations, which recently concluded in this same city, are evidence of this will and show what can be achieved when responsibility and honesty prevail on both sides.

However, and despite the results attained, the only thorough solution possible to eliminate all the existent differences continues to be the dismantlement of the aggressive policy against Cuba, of which the economic, commercial, and financial blockade is the main exponent.

Today, when the numerous official arguments against Cuba utilized for more than 30 years have been rebutted and surmounted by history and the recent evolution of U.S. policy itself, the blockade against Cuba constitutes not only one of the biggest injustices but also one of the greatest anachronisms in modern times and lacks any kind of sense and rational practicality.

Since that policy violates the basic principles established in the Charter, which are the underlying principles that gave birth to this organization, as well as other internationally-recognized principles—such as the freedom to trade and navigate—once again we address this General Assembly to obtain a new pronouncement from the United Nations that will contribute toward putting an end to the illegal blockade that my country is experiencing today but whose victim tomorrow could be any other nation.

Mr. President:

I have the honor of presenting by this means a proposal for a resolution as contained in document A/49/L.9, which has been duly consulted with all the delegations present here and published in all the official languages of this organization.

The proposal maintains the same basic structure, language, and scope as Resolution 48/16 approved during the last session of the General Assembly, and added changes that consist of updating the situation by including the most important facts that have occurred in the last year.

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The decision this assembly will shortly make remains fundamental to the very essence of the United Nations and to the survival of the principles that sustain it. It also deals with the very existence of an entire nation.

For this reason, we expect the General Assembly to ratify once again—by a decisive and overwhelming approval of this proposal—its commitment to these principles and its support for those who—however small they may be—fight to defend their independence.

Thank you very much.

Says U.S. Tightening Blockade

PA2610192694 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1722 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] United Nations, 26 Oct (PL)—The U.S. economic, commercial, and financial blockade of Cuba has not eased in any way but has become tougher, Fernando Remirez de Estenoz, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, charged today at the United Nations.

The diplomat made the charge during the presentation of a resolution demanding the cessation of that hostile policy. The UN General Assembly approved the bill by an overwhelming majority of 101 votes in favor, two against, and 48 abstentions. In his address, Remirez de Estenoz said Washington is not only maintaining the complex system of laws and regulations against his country but has, in the interval of one year, promulgated measures and provisions to reinforce the circle around the neighboring island.

Nor has the United States ceased to implement political, diplomatic, and other covert actions to pressure independent governments and businesses in order to thwart the establishment or prevent the strengthening of economic ties with Cuba, in flagrant violation of international guidelines that are well-known, even by the U.S. Government.

He recalled that on 20 August, President William Clinton announced new regulations stiffening the blockade. These regulations include, he said, the intensification of radio aggression, the prohibition of money transfers by Cuban-American citizens residing in the United States, and restrictions on packages and bundles consisting of essential foods and medicine, as well as the severe and arbitrary reduction of flights and exchange between the two countries.

These measures particularly affect Cuban citizens and the Cuban-American community and include a drastic reduction of family visits between the two countries, he said. Remirez de Estenoz added that the measures make Cuba the only case in which its citizens in the United States are prohibited by law from maintaining normal ties with their country.

He stated that the most recent estimates indicate the damage his country suffered in 1993 as a direct result of the tightening of the blockade exceeds the $970-million mark.

"The hardships of the Cuban people, the daily shortages, the day to day difficulties in obtaining basic products to live, and even the deterioration of areas that were for years an example for the entire Third World, such as health and education, are the inevitable consequences of the cruel blockade imposed on Cuba," he stressed.

The Cuban representative cited some data provided by UN bodies and agencies for the UN secretary general's report on the topic. They confirm the harmful impact of the blockade on food, nutrition, mother and infant care, education, potable water services, housing programs, and assistance programs for the people.

In view of these facts, he stressed, it is undeniable that the continuation of the economic, commercial, and financial blockade of my country constitutes a flagrant violation of the fundamental rights of the Cuban people.

It also constitutes an affront on its independence, sovereignty, self-determination, right to development, health, food, employment, and even life itself, the ambassador insisted.

It is not pointless to reiterate, he said, that of all the limitations Cuba is enduring, the only one that corresponds to a political act of a foreign government, and the only one that could disappear by means of a political act, is the U.S. blockade.

He said that despite that fact, Cuba is reaffirming its decision to continue on the path of transformation it has chosen independently and sovereignly to support its reincorporation into the world market and reactivate its productive structure.

In that respect, he said his country will continue on that course without accepting impositions while watching over the preservation of the most important social gains achieved in over 35 years.

Reaffirms Willingness To Settle Differences

PA2610202494 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1706 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] United Nations, 26 Oct (PL)—Today at the United Nations Cuba reaffirmed its willingness to settle differences with any country through constructive and respectful dialogue.

This statement was made by Cuban Ambassador Fernando Remirez de Estenoz minutes before the UN General Assembly approved a resolution by 101 yea and two nay votes (United States and Israel) demanding an end to Washington's economic, commercial, and financial blockade of the neighboring island.

"We reaffirm our willingness to work out our differences with any country through political and negotiated means on the sole bases of sovereign equality and mutual respect," the diplomat pointed out.

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We have shown that willingness, he underscored, "in a clear and unequivocal manner at bilateral and international levels."

He pointed out that recent agreements on migration issues in New York between the Cuban and U.S. delegations "reflect our willingness and show what can be achieved when the two parties show responsibility and seriousness."

As a result of a crisis generated by the exodus of illegal Cuban immigrants, which was encouraged by Washington's policy of welcoming any Cuban arriving on its coasts, the two countries agreed to negotiate a solution to this problem, and this led to an agreement, whose compliance is, coincidentally, being verified right now in Havana.

Remirez de Estenoz pointed out, however, that the only possible solution to eliminating all existing differences continues to be the dismantling of the blockade, which he described as "one of the most evident nuisances of the Cold War period."

Radio Reports UN Approval of Antiblockade Resolution

FL2610214294 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cuba reiterated at the United Nations today its willingness to solve problems with any country through constructive and respectful dialogue. Fernando Remirez de Estenoz, Cuban representative to the United Nations, confirmed this just minutes before the results of the UN General Assembly [UNGA] vote on a resolution condemning the U.S. blockade of Cuba were announced.

The UNGA today approved by an overwhelming majority of 101 votes in favor and only two against—Israel and the United States—a resolution demanding that the U.S. blockade of Cuba end. Only 48 countries abstained in this morning's vote.

The resolution expresses the UNGA's concern over UN members' continued promulgation and implementation of laws and measures of an extraterritorial nature affecting not only the sovereignty of other states but also trade and navigational freedom.

The UNGA repeated its call to all states—I quote—to abstain from promulgating and implementing laws and measures of that kind.

The resolution presented by Fernando Remirez de Estenoz calls upon every state to eliminate or suspend such laws or measures as soon as possible. Cuba's first victory in this regard took place on 24 November 1992, when the UNGA cast a vote of 59 in favor, three against, and 71 abstentions. The figures improved the following year: On 3 November 1993, 88 votes were cast in favor and four against, with 57 abstentions.

Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina is expected to give a news conference later today.

Vice Foreign Minister Reacts

PA2610185194 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1801 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 26 Oct (PL)—A senior official said here today that the UN condemnation for the third consecutive year of the U.S. economic blockade against Cuba shows that principles of international law prevail over pressure.

In exclusive remarks to PRENSA LATINA, Vice Foreign Minister Isabel Allende said there is increased international awareness of the need to eliminate anachronistic measures such as the economic blockade.

By an overwhelming majority, the UN General Assembly today approved a resolution demanding the lifting of the economic, commercial, and financial blockade imposed by Washington against the island. The vote was 101 in favor, two against, and 48 abstentions.

In the first official reaction to the UN vote today, Allende stressed that this year the number of countries supporting the resolution presented by the Havana government increased significantly compared to 1992 and 1993. She also said that only two countries, the United States and Israel, voted against the resolution.

The approved resolution expressed UN concern about the continued promulgation and implementation by member states of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects harm the sovereignty of other nations as well as the freedom of trade and navigation established in the UN charter.

A similar resolution in 1992 received 59 votes in favor, three against, and 71 abstentions, while a vote in 1993 resulted in 88 votes in favor, four against, and 57 abstentions. This indicates that support for the elimination of the blockade policy against the island has been growing.

Alarcon: Resolution 'Completely Isolated' U.S.

PA2710001594 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2148 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 26 Oct (PL)—Cuban Parliament President Ricardo Alarcon said today that the entire world is asking the United States to change its policies on Cuba.

Alarcon, who is also heading the Cuban delegation attending the migration talks with the United States, pointed out that the U.S. Government was left completely isolated by today's UN resolution on the economic and commercial blockade on the Caribbean island.

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As the reporters approached him in one of the halls of the Convention Palace located in this capital, where the negotiations with the U.S. delegation are being held, Alarcon asserted that he does not believe that a joint document will be issued at the end of the current negotiations.

He stressed that a serious and efficient atmosphere prevailed throughout the negotiations, bu' the work dealt with verifying that the migration agreement signed on 9 September in New York City had been complied with, adding that the meeting will end today.

Finally, he confirmed that in keeping with the agreement reached in September, setting the date for the next meeting was one of the issues discussed today.

UN Envoy Remarks on Vote

FL2710002294 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Fernando Remirez de Estenoz, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, by Maria Elena Calderin; Remirez is in New York, Calderin is in Havana; from the "National Radio News"—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Calderin] The UN General Assembly just approved the Cuban resolution calling for an end to the U.S. blockade. The vote was 101 to two. Fernando Remirez de Estenoz, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, presented the resolution on 26 October. We have him on the line.

What does this vote mean, especially considering negotiations between the United States and Cuba are currently underway in Havana and considering past votes on similar resolutions presented at the United Nations?

[Remirez] The results clearly prove that U.S. policy on Cuba—particularly the economic, trade, and financial blockade—is totally isolated and has no international support. It is clear proof that the international community, the overwhelming majority of UN members, supports an end to the blockade and rejects the isolated U.S. policy.

[Calderin] How was the response of the U.S. ambassador's deputy received? We understand that he responded after the resolution was presented. How was it received?

[Remirez] The U.S. ambassador's deputy discussed the vote. The results of the vote—101 in favor and only two against—suggest how his reply was received. If we compare these results with last year's results, we see an important increase in the number of countries supporting the Cuban resolution. The importance of specific votes has also increased: The fact that the majority of European Union members voted for the resolution is very important, particularly in light of the links between the United States and the European countries. Nevertheless, most of these countries voted for the resolution.

Most of the UN Security Council's permanent members voted for the resolution. The Russian vote is very valuable, as are the votes of countries that joined this year, such as Ukraine, Belarus, Denmark, Finland, and Cyprus.

More on Envoy's Reaction

PA2710042794 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Fernando Remirez de Estenoz, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, from New York, by Maria Elena Calderin in Havana; from the "Evening Information Review" newscast—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Calderin] The UN General Assembly has just approved, with 101 votes in favor and two against, the draft resolution presented by Cuba against the U.S blockade. I am on the telephone, talking with Fernando Remirez, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, who expounded on the draft resolution this morning. Remirez, what does the vote signify considering the fact that negotiations are being held between Cuba and the United States here in Havana and bearing in mind previous votes at the UN on similar projects?

[Remirez] Maria Elena, first of all, the result of this vote represents clear evidence that the United States' policy toward Cuba, the entire policy, particularly the economic, comercial, and financial blockade, is a totally isolated policy, which has no support, I repeat, no support at the international level. It is clear evidence that the international community, the United Nations, and the majority, the overwhelming majority, of UN member countries have voted in favor of a resolution calling for an end to the blockade. In other words, the international community's position against the U.S. policy is quite clear, and it proves the United States' isolation with regard to its policy against Cuba.

[Calderin] How was the alternate U.S. ambassador's reply received? We understand that the alternate U.S. ambassador gave a reply this morning, once the resolution was presented. What is your assessment of this participation and how was it received at the United Nations?

[Remirez] Well, what he did was explain a vote. I think the very results of the vote were the best assessment of the explanation from the U.S. representative. As you said earlier, there were 101 votes in favor of the resolution and only two against it. Compared with last year, it represents an important increase in the number of countries supporting the Cuban resolution. In addition, it is not only a quantitative or numerical increase but also a qualitative one, because a majority of the EU member countries voted in favor of the resolution. This is very important.

We know about the United States' ties with the West European countries, the EU countries, yet a majority of those countries voted in favor of the resolution. We see

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that even the countries that are permament members of the UN Security Council, meaning most of the Security Council members, voted in favor of the resolution. These are very important votes, qualitatively speaking, including the Russian Federation's vote, although we would also have to mention the votes of other countries that joined in this year—Ukraine, Belarus, and other European countries, like Denmark, Finland, and Cyprus, which voted in favor of the resolution. This proves what we mentioned earlier—the United States' isolation.

Moreover, we must state that the debate on the resolution involved 12 statements, meaning 12 countries participated. All the countries that participated gave statements in favor of the resolution and against the blockade. There were very positive statements from Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. This proves that the overwhelming majority of the Latin American and Caribbean countries are against the blockade and support Cuba. The same goes for the friendly countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East, where a majority of the nations, and the support they have given Cuba, allowed the achievement of these results.

In other words, we believe this is the best evidence, meaning the 12 statements and later the vote explanations given by various countries. They are truly positive for the effort being exerted by our people, countering the difficulties they are faces, and they are evidence of the support we have, that our people have, at the international level.

[Calderin] Remirez, even though this resolution does not entail a mandatory compliance, do you think it may influence, in any way, an effective lifting of the blockade in, let us say, a not-so-distant future?

[Remirez] Well, it is true the the resolution does not entail a mandatory compliance, as far as UN resolutions are concerned, but I believe it has a very important moral effect because it proves the international community has a very clear position against the blockade. This is something that, in our opinion, must be taken into consideration by the U.S. Government. Its officials will decide when but I can assure you the impact of these results is very big among various groups in the United States, both in the U.S. Congress and among academic groups, political groups, even groups of companies and businessmen. Moreover, the position being adopted by all these groups is a position against the blockade because the majority of the U.S. people—at least the assessments we get here—oppose the blockade. This has been reflected even by the main U.S. newspapers and media, which have an editorial position against the blockade.

[Calderin] It is noteworthy that, for the third consecutive year, a majority of the international community voted against the blockade. I believe a question is applicable at this point. Will the United States continue to disregard the highest-ranking world organization's position? I wonder about this and I ask you to answer that question.

[Remirez] Well, that is something that the U.S. Government should answer. They will have to determine this but we think that, although it does not entail a mandatory compliance, the approval of this resolution will evidently have an influence, an impact among the various U.S. media organizations—which have even begun to state their views in this regard. As you may know, in recent months there have been important statements from the U.S. Congress, from some key figures in Congress, and other figures in U.S. politics, opposing the U.S. blockade against Cuba.

Resolution on Decree 192 Allows Industrial, Crafts Markets

FL2610154194 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1337 GMT 26 Oct 94

["Text" of the joint resolution by the domestic trade and light industry ministers on Decree No. 192 of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers; from the "Doing Radio" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Joint resolution by the Domestic Trade and Light Industry Ministers:

1. In accordance with the first point of the final resolution of Decree No. 192 of 21 October 1994 which establishes the industrial and crafts items markets, the domestic trade and light industry ministers are instructed to establish, within the discharge of their authority, the participants, organization, and operation of this commercial entity.

2. Hence, the first resolution of the aforementioned decree authorizes the domestic trade and light industry ministers to establish requirements to be met by producers in order to participate in this market. Hence, in the discharge of the authority, and duties assigned to us, we agree to:

First, issue the following rules for participation in the light industry and craft items market.

Second, the following are the items approved for sale in these markets:

a. Those from the Domestic Trade Ministry's miscellaneous local industries and miscellaneous manufacturing centers for the population, once contracted obligations have been met.

b. Those from secondary production conducted by locally subordinated entities of the bodies of the state's central administration—by this it is understood items produced using residual and leftover materials from basic and auxiliary production, their byproducts, and a certain percentage of raw material allocated to this end in order to make better use of the productive capacity in order to serve the population.

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c. Those made by self-employed workers as authorized by law.

d. Those made by other duly authorized producers.

Third, surplus inventory items from state entities can also be sold if sanctioned by the proper authorities of each entity, and meeting previously established rules.

Fourth, for the sale of surplus items held by state entities, and sanctioned to be sold to the population by duly authorized officials, an additional authorization is required from the provincial trade director of the Administrative Council.

Fifth, the participation of natural or judicial persons will take place through the retail store network, fairs, or any other options that might be established.

Their commercial relations in this market will be:

a. Through sale of the items produced to the trade entity.

b. By leaving the products to be sold on consignment.

c. By direct sale of their products by renting vending booths and other services.

Sixth, when producing entities participate in the market with the products allowed in the second section of this resolution, they will appoint a representative salesperson authorized by the head of the entity through a letter of accreditation. Likewise, authorized salespersons will be appointed by entities named in the third section. Self-employed workers will participate individually to sell their products.

Seventh, natural or legal persons authorized to participate in this market, can sell their products in any of these markets nationwide.

Eighth, products contracted to ensure economic, social, and defense activities, or export funds cannot be sold in this market, except those specifically approved by those issuing this resolution.

Ninth, fees for the rental of booths, sales commissions, and fees for other services are to be established by the manager of each market.

Tenth, make this resolution known to the directors of entities of the state's central administration, presidents of the Administrative Councils, and any other natural or legal person needing to know this resolution.

Eleventh, this resolution will be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic to inform the population.

Issued in Havana on 21 October 1994, 36th year of the Revolution.

[Signed] Light Industry Minister Eduardo Fernandez Boada;

Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa.

GRANMA Cited on Creation of Markets

PA2610201194 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1404 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 26 Oct (PL)—The Cuban Government today announced the creation of an industrial and handicrafts market wherein the sale prices of products will be freely determined between buyers and sellers.

This new form of marketing will operate on the basis of economic and financial self-management, and for this purpose a network of retail stores and fairs will be established, as well as many other options promoting the sale of goods in public places, GRANMA highlights.

Products made by local industries, Interior Ministry commercial centers, self-employed workers (independents), and other duly authorized parties will be offered at the establishments destined for that purpose.

With the adoption of Decree 192, the Cuban Government hopes to increase levels of production through the use of the country's different productive forces.

Furthermore, it offers commercial entities and self-employed workers the opportunity to sell their products on a broader market at liberalized prices.

Organized by the Commerce Directorates of the State Administration Councils, the individuals or corporations which gather at the market can sell their products to businesses or lease space and other services to sell such products directly to the public.

Violation of the rules established by Decree 192 of the Council of Ministers' Executive Committee will be penalized with fines imposed by authorities appointed by ministers of domestic trade and light industry, Manuel Vila Sosa and Eddy Fernandez Boada, respectively.

The Decree will go into effect on the day of its publication in the official gazette of the Republic of Cuba.

The industrial and handicrafts market is being created 25 days after the opening of the farmers markets, in which supply and demand set prices without state intervention.

Bahamas

Foreign Minister Backs ACS Membership

FL2710023394 Nassau Bahamas Radio Network in English 2230 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Several communications were brought before Parliament this morning, among them a documentation outlining the economic and social benefits of the Bahamas joining the Association of Caribbean States [ACS]. Presenting the communication to the House, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign

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Affairs the Honorable Orville Turnquest said this affiliation represents one of the most important moves the Bahamas will have taken in the international community. Betty Thompson has more:

[Thompson] Mr. Turnquest informed House members that the ACS presents the direction towards which the Bahamas must look for opportunities for its people in a wider regional approach to national development. However, he said that Bahamians will need to prepare themselves to take up the challenge which the ACS will present. Mr. Turnquest informed parliamentarians that [words indistinct] 25 countries have signed the treaty (?alone) this year. It also represents [words indistinct] people of the potential to be the fourth largest market in the world. The benefits to this agreement Mr. Turnquest outlined are resounding. In particular, he told parliamentarians there are economic and functional cooperation in areas of trade; investment; education; social, cultural, and technical expansion. Bahamians, Mr. Turnquest said, must act quickly to maximize the benefits of this relationship, which also includes emerging economies of Central and South America and the Caribbean states. The minister of foreign affairs further suggested that Bahamians take advantage of foreign language skills to better interact with businesspersons in non-English-speaking countries. Generally, he said, these are important times for countries in the region and (?they might choose) to unite for a stronger future or remain isolated and alone. In the interest of all Bahamians, Mr. Turnquest said the Bahamas must play its role to the fullest among the 200 million people who comprise the ACS.

Haiti

Mayor Paul Campaigns, Backs Michel Appointment

FL2610225294 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1700 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Report on news conference by Evans Paul, Port-au-Prince mayor and National Front for Change and Democracy, FNCD, spokesman, with unidentified correspondents in Port-au-Prince on 26 October; Paul's remarks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul said today that the FNCD political coalition supports President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and is unbeatable in the next Haitian elections. Asked about the possibility that the Lavalas Political Organization—including close friends of the president priest—might register its own candidates, Paul said that no democrat would take it upon himself to divide the majority camp. It is imperative that all democrats rally around one symbol: FNCD/Top Quality Fighting Cock/Lavalas No. 5 [FNCD/Kok Kalite/Lavalas No. 5; slogan used by all FNCD candidates, including Aristide, during the December 1990 campaign]. Paul, who was surrounded by FNCD officials and legislators at the news conference, reminded us that Father Aristide occupied ballot paper No. 5 during the 1990 general elections. Paul asserted that his group will once again prove unbeatable at all levels during the next elections. The National Palace does not hold all of the power, Paul said, pointing out that there is power in Parliament—the FNCD is present in Parliament—in the city halls, and in the rural sections:

[Paul] (?Being) from the majority camp, FNCD launched all of its candidates—ranging from presidential candidates to candidates to the communal section administrative councils—into the electoral campaign in record time. The FNCD—Top Quality Fighting Cock/Lavalas No. 5—that proved unbeatable in the December 1990 and January 1991 elections will once again prove unbeatable at all levels during the next elections. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Paul said that it was President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's prerogative to choose Smarck Michel as prime minister and that the FNCD would have approved no matter who was chosen. He said that the FNCD had not yet discussed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's decision.

Businessmen, Movement Head Back Michel Appointment

FL2610231194 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1700 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Haitian employers are satisfied with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's decision to appoint Smarck Michel prime minister. A spokesman for the Haitian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has told a private radio station in the capital that the chamber applauds the decision since Michel is one of their own.

Michel has received support from Marc Bazin, a Haitian centrist official and leader of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti. Bazin called on his partisans today to support Michel's apppointment as prime minister in the new Haitian government. We must support President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's choice, Bazin said, explaining that he will not understand if Parliament decides to refuse the appointment. Bazin, former de facto prime minister between 1992 and 1993, added that everyone has been waiting in anticipation following President Aristide's return, that political circles believe in his reconciliation message, and that the business class is more or less calm.

The Haitian Senate should begin confirmation proceedings on Michel's appointment as head of government today. Haitian senators who supported the military regime said on 25 October that they would participate in these proceedings. [passage omitted]

Party Chief Receives Aristide Remarks 'Favorably'

FL2610231694 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Joachim Pierre, leader of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], has

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received President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's statements following his reinstatement on 15 October favorably. The PDCH leader said that he supports not only President Aristide's actions but also true national reconciliation. Kenol Dorvil interviewed Pierre:

[Begin Pierre recording, in Creole] Many people believe his return could have many grave consequences, that it could even be considered a kind of apocalyptic return, a situation in which everything could be turned upside down, and so on. Fortunately, there is more fear than evil. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ACP Senators Back Aristide, To Return to Work

FL2610234894 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Report by correspondent Kenol Dorvil on news conference by Alliance for Parliamentary Cohesion (ACP) senators with unidentified correspondents at the Port-au-Prince Holiday Inn on 25 October; passages within quotation marks in Creole; first paragraph announcer-read introduction]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The ACP senators reappeared on 25 October, following several days out of the spotlight. ACP members—both legitimate and controversial senators—told the news conference that they are ready to support President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's call for reconciliation. The legitimate senators have decided to return to their Senate seats: The controversial senators confirmed yesterday that to show that they want to take the hand that Haitian President Jean-Bertrand has extended to them, they will not participate in the sessions. Kenol Dorvil reports:

[Begin recording] [Dorvil] "The ACP legislators plan to resume legislative activities to help President Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide move the democratic process forward. Senator Thomas Eddy Dupiton said that words are his only weapons; consequently, he noted that all Haitian citizens are sad to see foreign troops on national territory and asked that the proper guarantees be made. The Artibonite senator called on his 18 January colleagues in a firm tone to be peaceful, realistic, and patriotic by standing aside so as to [words indistinct] other ideological struggles required at this juncture. Sen. Dupiton deplored the fact that several public servants in Parliament have been dismissed. [passage omitted]

"ACP President Sen. Dejean Belizaire said that President Aristide's return is an undeniable reality and invited everyone to be patriotic and forget all conflicts in an effort to realize the dream of all thinking Haitians, namely national reconstruction. The ACP members said they have noted President Aristide's public and solemn commitment to reconcile the Haitian nation. Like Sen. Dupiton, Belizaire asked all his colleagues to come and do their job as legislators. Asked about the price ACP members will have to pay so that a solution can be found to the crisis sapping the legislative body, the senator answered:"

[Belizaire] It is important that everyone sacrifice and go out of his way to help promote the national reconciliation that is so vital to restoring an atmosphere of peace and security. Such an atmosphere stimulates economic activities, the struggle against unemployment, the civic and moral education of the urban and rural masses, national prosperity, and overall well-being. We simply want those who contested the elections to also show good faith in the context of national reconciliation.

[Dorvil] "Sen. Dupiton and Sen. Ebrane Cadet, who accompanied the 18 January senators, intend to resume their work at Parliament.

"Several Haitians gathered outside the Holiday Inn following the news conference to shout down the speakers. Will the 18 January legislators resume their work even before authorities get the chance to form the committee that will issue the final verdict on their fate? The question remains unanswered." [end recording]

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Honduras

Central Bank President Remarks on IMF Talks

PA2610121194 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Interview with Hugo Noe Pino, president of the Honduran Central Bank, by Cristobal Sauceda; place and date not given; from "The Morning Paper" newscast—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Sauceda] Honduras will sign a letter of intent with the international credit organizations on 15 November. The draft has been approved by 90 percent of both parties, and only the details are pending for approval by the government. The agreement in general was reached after intense negotiations between members of the Honduran economic cabinet and IMF representatives this past weekend. With the signing of the letter of intent, Honduras will receive an immediate disbursement of between $60 million and $70 million from the IMF. Government and IMF officials expressed their satisfaction with the negotiations after they concluded in Tegucigalpa. Hugo Noe Pino has talked to us about the letter of intent that was approbated.

[Pino] That is the tentative date for the signing of the letter of intent.

[Sauceda] What are the pending issues?

[Pino] A few details on the quantitative [word indistinct] in the monetary sector. We will complete the document and send it to the IMF this week for its review. The IMF will inform us of its agreement or on any required modification.

[Sauceda] Has the draft been written?

[Pino] It has, but not so much the draft of the letter of intent. What we have done is discuss the issues; for example, fiscal deficit reduction, reserve limits, and so forth. We then reached decisions on them and we will prepare the draft later.

[Sauceda] How many millions of dollars will we obtain from the draft that is being prepared?

[Pino] We will get between $60 million and $70 million from the IMF agreement for this year and approximately $29 million from the World Bank in (?IDA) funds. These are two sectorial loans we still have to coordinate. They are for the agriculture and energy sectors. We will obtain approximately that amount from those two loans.

[Sauceda] Is this document different from the letter of intent?

[Pino] They are two documents. We are virtually discussing two parallel documents: the letter of intent that will cover this year and the next. We are talking about macroeconomic goals for 1994 and 1995. In addition, we are discussing a general policies outline, which is a medium-term document and covers three years.

[Sauceda] Does it guarantee a disbursement of approximately $500 million?

[Pino] No. We are talking about approximately $400 million for the 1995-1997 period only from the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank]. We will get much less from the World Bank for the same period. This is directly related, of course, to our ability to implement the projects and a number of other factors. Thus, the mentioned quantities are always in general terms; they can be more or less depending on how the economy runs.

[Sauceda] Concerning the details, will the international organizations accept them easily?

[Pino] I believe the negotiation with the IMF has practically ended, and, I repeat, we only require the quantitative objectives. The document was not signed immediately, because the IMF must follow certain procedures. The letter of intent has to circulate internally in the IMF. I would say, however, the negotiation process with the IMF has concluded.

[Sauceda] What point [words indistinct] in the draft?

[Pino] None. I believe we achieved.... [pauses] We have to wait for the reactions of the IMF departments, but from our experience in past negotiations, we do not expect any adverse statement or significant change in the contents discussed that will hinder the [words indistinct].

[Sauceda] The representatives who met with you [words indistinct].

[Pino] Yes. They were satisfied when they left. I believe it was a very comprehensive and productive discussion. It was an exchange of points of view regarding specific stabilization mechanisms. We believe it is the only mechanism that will renew the possibilities of credit at an international level and create a propitious climate to further investments, although we must admit that such processes entail a cost primarily to the people.

Panama

Eight Cuban Rafters Begin Protest Hunger Strike

PA2710043994 Panama City TVN Television Network in Spanish 0003 GMT 27 Oct 94

[From the "TVN News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Eight Cuban rafters have begun a hunger strike.

[Begin recording] [People shouting "Freedom, freedom!"] [Unidentified Cuban rafter] We are tired of being locked up.

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[Unidentified Cuban rafter] I did not come here to be a prisoner or anything of the sort. I came here to be free, so we could all be free.

[Unidentified Cuban rafter] We are behind bars and I despair because I am confined. [end recording]

The protests of the Cuban rafters were heard again today when eight refugees of Camp No. 3 started a hunger strike to demand that their situation be defined as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

The Cubans, who support the hunger strike measure taken by their comrades, gave the U.S. Government until 20 November to comply with their demands.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Cuban rafter] We are giving the U.S. Government time. But, in six months, for example, all of us will decide to die or be gotten out of here. We do not care about the cost.

[Unidentified Cuban rafter] A lot of blood and tears have been shed here. If he [not further identified] does not make a decision on our situation by December, we are willing to fight for our freedom and blow up this entire fence. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The Cuban rafters at Camp No. 3 also complained about the conditions in which they live. [passage omitted]

The dissatisfaction of the Cubans in Camp No. 3 increased when two rafters who tried to escape were arrested last night and, according to the protesting Cubans, were docked with 150 days in prison.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Cuban rafter] I jumped the fence of this camp in search for freedom. I wanted to get out on my own and get out of the claws of the Castro and Clinton regimes. We have been used as pawns to see who wins in this business between the two governments.

[Unidentified Cuban rafter] At any moment, I too will jump the fence and they are not going to keep me stuck here by fair or foul means. I came here, I got out of Cuba, to say it bluntly, because I do not agree with that son of a bitch, Castro. I came here looking for freedom and here I am, held in a prison. [end recording]

However, not everything was protests this afternoon. A group of Cubans also offered an Afro-Antillean musical concert to their companions. [people singing] Southern Command authorities attended the musical group's concert. Another 169 Cuban rafters have arrived in Panama. This brings the number of Cuban refugees in Panama to more than 8,500.

On another issue, General James Wilson reported that they do not know if the ruling temporarily suspending the repatriation of the Cubans in the Guantanamo and Panama military bases, which was issued by a judge in Miami yesterday, will be implemented in our country.

Rafters Threaten To Destroy Camps

PA2710022194 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0118 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Panama City, 26 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The Cuban emigrants installed by the U.S. Army on the Panama Canal banks today threatened to destroy the camps and seek asylum in various embassies accredited to this country.

Jose Martin, spokesman for the Cubans in Camp No. 3, warned that if Washington does not grant all the women and children an entry visa before 15 November, "we will destroy the camp and try to reach the capital and request asylum in embassies."

Press versions indicated three emigrants, including a 16-year-old boy, have declared a hunger strike to exert pressure on the U.S. Government to allow them to enter the United States.

The number of Cubans in the country increased to 8,383 today within the framework of the agreement between Washington and Panama City to lodge up to 10,000 emigrants, distributed in four camps, for six months.

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Argentina

Menem Speaks With Germany's Kohl, Stresses Closer Relations

PY2610235294 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2353 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Munich, 21 Oct (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem and Chancellor Helmut Kohl today agreed to stress the need for the Justicialist Party [PJ] and the Christian Democratic Party to consolidate their international cooperation. Menem congratulated Kohl for his party's "extraordinary and historic" victory on 16 October, and thanked him for his reception in Germany.

The two heads of state had a telephone conversation during Menem's participation in a meeting of the so-called "European Club" at the Unter-Zeil Castle in Bavaria. During the conversation Menem praised Kohl for his work during the past few years.

During the meeting Menem evaluated the possibility of new investments in Argentina with representatives of more than a dozen German companies, including representatives of Mercedes Benz, Siemens, and Stet.

Menem told Kohl that "Germany will continue to grow with the leadership of a true leader and statesman," and reminded him of the entry of the Justicialist Party "as an observer" into the Christian Democratic International.

"I expect our relations will continue to consolidate and become more fluid," Menem told Kohl, who said that "he expected to work for true cooperation within the Christian Democratic International."

Menem answered: "That will surely occur," and added, smiling, that "Argentina is part of the planet Earth, and you must visit us because you will be visiting a great country."

Menem talked with entrepreneurs within the framework of a special meeting of the so-called European Club. The Club also has Argentine members, with Carlos Bulgheroni at their head.

The president traveled to Zeil from Graz (Austria). He had a stopover in Munich to change planes. In Munich he and a small entourage boarded a jet to travel to Zeil Castle, where Prince Georg Fuurst Waldburg Zeil welcomed him on behalf of the European Club.

Argentine entrepreneur Bulgheroni was the second speaker at the European Club meeting. He described the club's activities, and discussed prospects for opening a "chapter" of the club in Argentina.

Menem talked about Argentina's recent achievements, stressing current growth rates, which are a consequence of the current economic transformation.

The meeting started with a luncheon. Attending were, among others, representatives from Mercedes Benz, Stet, Tyssen, Siemens, Deutsche Bank, Aerospace, Dominex, and Alianz. The representatives discussed their company activities, some of which are developing in Argentina.

Other club members who participated in the meeting, besides Bulgheroni, were Julio Macchi, Argentine Chamber of Commerce president; Diego Guelar, permanent Argentine representative to the European Union; and various entrepreneurs who did not travel with the official entourage.

Accompanying the president to Zeil Castle were Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, Argentine Ambassador to Germany Carlos Keller Sarmiento, and Foreign Affairs Secretaries Andres Cisneros and Jorge Campbell.

Menem returned to Munich in the afternoon. He stayed at the Four Seasons Hotel. At 0800 (local time) tomorrow, the president will drive to the "Franz Strauss" international airport to travel to Tunisia. At the airport in Tunisia the president will participate in a lunch with marines stationed on the Libertad frigate who are on their traditional annual instruction trip. President Menem will also meet with local government officials.

Di Tella, French Counterpart Hold Joint News Conference

PY2610193694 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (EFE)—On 25 October, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe stated that his country will increase its investments in Argentina.

Juppe, who arrived on a two-day state visit to Buenos Aires on 25 October, said: "We have invested in communications, running water, and electricity, and we are interested in studying the possibilities of venturing into all sectors."

The French foreign minister today met with his Argentine counterpart Guido Di Tella, Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo, and Education Minister Jorge Rodriguez, and will be received by Argentine President Carlos Menem tomorrow.

During a joint news conference, Di Tella and Juppe pointed out that they had signed agreements to maintain periodic talks between the two governments and to allow the spouses of both countries' diplomats to work in their respective countries. With regard to the imbalance in bilateral trade between France and Argentina, both Juppe and Di Tella explained that these issues are not handled by governments, but rather are due to opportunities and decisions adopted by private companies.

Juppe also reasserted that French investors were interested in participating in the privatization of airports, the marketing of food products, and partnerships with small- and medium-scale enterprises.

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The French foreign minister announced—in token of the excellent relations existing between France and Argentina—the elimination of "visa requirements, which had been established as a security and control measure against terrorism."

Concerning economics, Juppe termed the Common Market of the South (Mercosur, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) member countries "better partners than NAFTA" member countries. He further stated that when France presides over the EU Council in January 1995, it will promote a closer relationship with Mercosur.

"The agreements of the Uruguay Round of the GATT trade talks gave momentum to trade" with Argentina, he said, adding that "the United States puts up more protectionist barriers than France."

The French foreign minister furthermore reported that he had signed an agreement to increase cultural cooperation between the two countries in the areas of cinematography and the promotion of the teaching of French and Spanish in Argentina and France respectively.

'Exceptionally Warm' Meeting Held With Menem

PY2610200194 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1412 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (NA)—President Carlos Menem and French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe this morning held an "exceptionally warm" meeting. Juppe maintained that "the Argentine people want national reconciliation more than anything" in referring to the case of the murder of two French nuns during the latest dictatorship.

"The president received me in a very friendly manner, and we had an exceptionally warm meeting. I have been able to see that relations between Argentina and France are excellent. That is the way it must be described," Juppe stressed at the end of the audience with the president at Government House.

Asked about the case of the murder of two French nuns during the last military dictatorship in Argentina, Juppe said he had already given his opinion on the issue, adding: "Everyone has the right to make himself understood."

"I understand that the Argentine people have decided for a national reconciliation, but you must understand that France, because it is a case of two nuns who were tortured and murdered under hateful conditions, cannot forget" the incident.

Juppe made clear that the interview with Menem centered on the Argentine-French general mixed commission that will work on political, cultural, and economic issues as well as scientific and technical cooperation.

The French foreign minister, who participated in a ceremony to honor the victims of the AMIA [Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association] bombing, which was staged in front of what remained of the building on 633 Pasteur Street, said he was very pleased with Menem's decision to support French efforts "to help disseminate" the French language.

Juppe said that the confession made by the members of the military who testified in Congress "are new facts" that he will convey to his country's judicial authorities, and they will "make the appropriate conclusions."

Regarding economic matters, Juppe said that "a large fair called 'France 2000' with the participation of more than 250 firms will soon be organized in Argentina."

Presidential Candidate Alvarez Launches National Leftist Trend

PY2610205194 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0143 GMT 22 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (TELAM)—Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez, who hopes to be nominated presidential candidate for the Grand Front (FG), tonight presided over a ceremony aimed at launching the National Leftist Trend [Corriente Nacional de Izquierda]. The National Leftist Trend hopes to become the FG's left wing.

During the ceremony Alvarez stressed that the coalition nominating him represents the "only hope left in Latin America for breaking the neoliberal system's backbone."

Alvarez stressed that the existence of the FG represents "an exceptional historical event since the rise of Peronism," in that "progressive segments from various sources are being allowed to compete for a popular majority and power."

Former Communist Party (PC) leaders Alejandro Mosquera and Oscar Laborde, along with Nestor Nasta, a former Buenos Aires Intransigent Party leader, delivered speeches during the ceremony held at the Argentine Workers Congress (CTA).

Mosquera noted that the National Leftist Trend is joining the FG "to wage a great battle to defeat a political system involving submission, misery, systematic corruption, and human rights violations, and to support democracy and popular participation."

Mosquera stressed that "defeating Menemism represents the first task in dismantling the tremendous cultural, political, social, and state structure that neoliberalism has been building over the past 20 years in Argentina."

Alvarez noted that "the new choice" being faced by Argentine society involves a choice between "a savage and fundamentalist liberalism" represented by the national government, and the "idea of a popular front that requires new paths for resolving our country's social problems."

About 200 people, including Deputy Jose Vitar, former legislator Miguel Monserrat, representatives from leftist

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groups from Santa Fe and Buenos Aires Provinces, and student and trade union leaders, participated in the ceremony.

UCR Convention Approves Document on Goals

PY2610145994 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1828 GMT 22 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The different Radical [Radical Civic Union, UCR] movements represented at the UCR national convention early today unanimously approved a document pointing out the need "to create a new modernizing and broadly based social and political movement to seek an alternative to the model in effect, which was imposed by the ruling coalition."

The document says that the UCR National Committee "is hereby authorized, working closely and in permanent consultation with UCR presidential hopefuls, to create a commission to start a dialogue with political and social forces seeking points of agreement."

The proposal reaffirms, however, "the party's independence of action on the basis of its historic identity."

The document that was finally approved at the convention was the object of intense negotiations among the three largest UCR groups.

The draft of the document approved yesterday by Eduardo Angeloz faction supporter Jorge Sapia, Raul Alfonsin faction supporter Maria del Carmen Banzas, and Conrado Storani faction supporter Raul Alconada Sempe was changed only slightly, but the authors had to wait nine hours to have it approved because the convention started deliberating nine hours late.

"The UCR reaffirms its desire for progressive policies leading to economic growth, social progress, and the consolidation of democracy. It also affirms its desire to seek points of agreement with whomever the party might be able to share transformation projects," the document says.

The document also says that the 1995 elections "are a challenge" because "we must face the option of transforming society, recover the capacity to rule over changes, confirm liberties, and strengthen the democratic system."

The document says that the UCR "is a firm promoter of the idea of strengthening democracy" because it has "always heard the expressions of those who suffer the most, those who are pushed aside, and those who demand change."

"If the supremacy of the government's neo-conservative group, which promotes the concentration of economic power and social divisions, moves to consolidate its supremacy, it will be necessary to change the juxtaposition of forces by creating a new social, political, and modernizing movement with a broader social base. This party will make all efforts, before and after the 1995 election, to create that movement," the document says.

The document says that the UCR "commits itself to seeking changes to guarantee progress without exclusions; modernization without power concentration; and justice, solidarity, and freedom for all Argentines."

"The UCR has been working to face the scenario of this government project and reverse the present course of regressive reorganization by seeking the cooperation of different social groups willing to agree on the need to overcome this situation," the proposal of the different UCR movements emphasized.

Poll: Majority Oppose, Students Support Legalization of Drug Use

PY2610225094 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] A poll conducted by the Programming Secretariat for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and for the Antinarcotics Struggle indicated that 79.7 percent of those polled are against the legalization of drug use, while 11 percent favor it. The secretariat headed by Alberto Lestelle explained that those polled were not told that it was an official survey, so as not to intimidate them.

The poll also indicated that 93.8 percent of those polled believe that drugs pose a health hazard, while 72.7 percent believe consumers of drugs are not in a position to take the same social responsibilities as those not using drugs.

The poll indicates that 82.2 percent of the population describe drug traffickers as criminals, and a similar percentage described selling drugs as a activity that is dangerous for the community.

Among those who favor legalization, 50 percent oppose free drug sales [as published] to minors. Furthermore, 82.7 percent of students and 81.1 percent of those polled under 36 years old reject the legalization of drug sales.

The poll was conducted among people under 36 years old, in particular students, in Buenos Aires, greater Buenos Aires, and the cities of Salta, Cordoba, and San Miguel de Tucuman.

Bolivia

Sanchez Visits U.S. To Promote Capitalization Plan

PY2610213394 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada traveled to the United States at 0730 this morning on board an American Airline's flight. This is his 14th trip—the fourth to the United States—since he became president on 6 August 1993.

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We consulted two MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] second rank leaders on the purpose of the president's visit to the United States.

[Begin recording] [Javier Campero] I think it is positive. The president is aware that his electoral offer is more than just that. The MNR thinks it is the only way to resolve the poverty in one of the poorest countries in the world. The president, aside from being president, is an excellent salesman who can sell the capitalization plan in a world where the competition generated by the privatization phenomenon keeps Bolivia out of the investment limelight. [passage omitted] [end recording]

This is the 14th time Vice President Victor Hugo Cardenas has temporarily assumed the presidency. Cardenas will act as president until President Sanchez de Lozada's return on 30 October.

Greater U.S. 'Understanding' for Eradication Plan Expected

PY2610235394 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Oct 94 p 7

[FBIS Translated Text] The government expects greater understanding from the United States over the plan to eradicate 5,000 hectares of coca plantations, the deadline for which expired on 30 September. Alternative Development Secretary Enrique Ugalde yesterday disclosed that 4,100 hectares have been eradicated and that the remaining 1,000 may be destroyed in less than three months.

Ugalde added that although the deadline has expired, the U.S. Government has shown understanding by disbursing the agreed financial resources for the voluntary eradication and alternative crop program development. This means that the $20 million are not lost.

Bolivia and the United States have signed an agreement extending the 30 September deadline for the eradication of coca plantations in exchange for a non-reimbursable $20 million loan. According to what was stated a few weeks ago, the Bolivian authorities thought they had lost at least $15 million for having failed to eradicate the agreed amount of plantations by 30 September.

Ugalde said that even though the deadline has expired, the plan to eradicate surplus coca plantations has not stopped and only some 1,000 hectares remain to be destroyed to complete the amount agreed on with the United States, although with a slight delay.

Ugalde said: "The eradication of coca is progressing and in two or three months time we will have completed the agreed amount. Therefore, the U.S. Government must be understanding." Ugalde stated that it takes time to destroy coca plantations because the process requires agreements between the government and the peasants.

Aranibar Discusses Capitalization With PRC Officials

PY2610224194 Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 13 Oct 94 p A2

[FBIS Translated Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (LOS TIEMPOS)—Bolivian Foreign Minister Antonio Aranibar, on 11 October explained to Chinese officials the processes of capitalization, popular participation, and education reform. He stated that his visit to China seeks to consolidate relations and to reaffirm the political willingness of the ties between Bolivia and the PRC.

During a lengthy lecture at the Latin American Studies Institute, the Bolivian foreign minister explained the political, economic, and social situation in Bolivia to an audience of 50 PRC experts in Latin American affairs.

Aranibar arrived on 10 October in Beijing, met with the main PRC officials—namely President Jiang Zemin; Li Shuzheng, chief of the Liaison Department of the Communist Party Central Committee; and Deputy Foreign Minister (Li Huagiu).

On 12 October he met with a group of businessmen from the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade. He told them about investment possibilities in Bolivia.

A Foreign Ministry report states that Aranibar explained the measures the Bolivian Government has adopted since the assumption of President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada in 1993. Fighting corruption and crime, the capitalization of companies, and applications to increase economic efficiency were some of the subjects discussed.

Foreign Ministry officials later said the educational reform designed by the government caused special interest among those in the audience. The objective of this reform is to provide multi-technical Bolivian people with essential instruments for a quick and harmonious development.

Minister Aranibar explained that the educational reform is based on respect for and promotion of the culture of the Indians who may now study in their own language, following the approval of the bilingual system.

Aranibar said relations between Bolivia and the PRC have been tight, cordial, and friendly, since the establishment of diplomatic relations nine years ago.

Concerning trade relations, Aranibar said that they are still at a low level, but he expects to change this.

Aranibar said that although Bolivia has some trade relations with Taiwan, it maintains a policy of "one single China" and considers its relations with Beijing very important. He stressed the bilateral diplomatic relations that have existed since 1985.

The foreign minister stressed the significant economic cooperation it receives from the PRC, but admitted that trade is extremely low. In 1993, Bolivia imported PRC

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products worth approximately $4.1 million, and did not export anything to the PRC.

The foreign minister explained that during his talks with PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, the growing importance of the Rio Group was stressed as a Latin American forum of agreement and political dialogue which facilitates the development of bilateral ties with Latin America as a whole.

During the meeting, Aranibar enthusiastically spoke about the reforms the government of President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada is carrying out, stressing that the traditional instability has been overcome by changing confrontation for democracy.

New Armed Forces Chief Promoted to Division General

PY2610200694 La Paz LA RAZON in Spanish 13 Oct 94 p A3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Bolivian Senate held a secret session and promoted General Carlos Macias, the recently appointed Armed Forces joint chief of staff, to the rank of division general.

According to a Senate source, some senators from the opposition disagreed with the promotion proposed by the ruling party on the grounds that there are some serious doubts about Gen. Macias. His promotion, however, was approved by an overwhelming majority.

According to the Armed Forces organizational law, the joint chief of staff must hold the rank of division general. Macias' nonfulfillment of this requirement prevented him from attending ceremonies such as the Air Force anniversary and the homage paid to the veterans of the battle of Nancahuazu. [passage omitted]

New National Defense Secretary Jemio Takes Office

PY2610200994 La Paz LA RAZON in Spanish 14 Oct 94 p A2

[FBIS Translated Text] General Luis Jemio was sworn in on 13 October as the new national defense secretary. Jemio promised to encourage compliance with basic Armed Forces principles and to build up the prestige of this institution through unselfish efforts.

Gen. Jemio thanked the administration for his appointment, and promised that he would not let down those whose belief in him led to his installation as defense secretary by Defense Minister Raul Tovar.

Gen. Jemio used to be under secretary of the Army. He now replaces General Caros Macias, who has been promoted to Armed Forces joint chief of staff.

Changes in High Command Designed To Restore Prestige

PY2710000894 Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 19 Oct 94 p A2

[Editorial: "The Military Institution"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The country is greatly concerned because national institutions are becoming weaker due to their loss of credibility and the discredit resulting from some of their members who act irresponsibly and do not fulfill their duties properly.

According to a recent poll the problem seems to be spreading. This reveals the distrust and lack of confidence in the national organizations. What is most surprising is the specific case of the Armed Forces, which we believed had become the peoples' civic and moral reserve following the difficult phase of the nefarious military dictatorships.

Some unclarified incidents that are currently subject to legal procedures show that certain military commanders committed irregular acts while discharging their duties.

Investigations conducted by the military court reveal the desire to end criminal acts, avoid their repetition, and maintain military discipline with honor and dignity. The desire to keep the institution's cadres free of suspicion is endorsed by those officers who uphold the mystical meaning of the Fatherland and who seek the strengthening of the Armed Forces through professionalism and the loyal fulfillment of its regulations, the Armed Forces Organic Law, the laws of the Republic, and the Constitution in an attempt to defend the territorial integrity, national sovereignty, and the legally established order.

The military high command must be replaced. This is nothing more than abiding by the rules and making new appointments according to the military regulations which call for the full recognition of a military career, where merit is used to determine what is known as the natural command.

Thus, the Captain General should have no great difficulty because there are trained officers who have loyally fulfilled the regulations and know how to lead the three military forces along the path of progress, seeking to make them stronger through creative duties that are in keeping with Bolivian reality.

Respect for the institutional order and the human nature of each member of the Armed Forces is the ideal way to contribute to its full institutionalization. Under no circumstances must we repeat the sad experience of the past in which one military sector was subject to a political group that divided officers and caused confrontations for partisan reasons which had nothing to do with the military world.

The quality of the High Command will be reflected in the new order of promotions and appointments, which will in turn have gratifying effects on the Armed Forces and increase the prestige of the institution.

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Brazil

Gomes Explains Consumption Restriction to Franco

PY2610134394 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2251 GMT 25 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia, 25 Oct (AE)—During a meeting with Finance Minister Ciro Gomes and PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] Senator for Rio Grande do Sul Pedro Simon—the government leader in the Senate—President Itamar Franco today complained to the minister about the alleged recessive nature of the recent measures that restrict consumption. According to Simon, who went to Planalto Palace to ask the president for action to promote production, Gomes denied the allegation and said he is designing government measures in this regard. According to Simon, the minister explained that "the objective of the consumption restriction measures is to give the industrial sector time to resume investment."

Simon added that Gomes explained to the president that "there are sectors, such as the television set manufacturing industry, which are already operating at full capacity." The minister thus justified the measures. Simon went on to say that Franco also wanted to know whether interest rates rose the previous week. "They did not," the minister replied. "Interest rose when consumption peaked, but it did not spread to all of the economy," the minister explained to the president.

Franco was concerned about people receiving signals that interest rates were increasing and that recession was starting. As a result of today's meeting, Franco decided that Gomes will address the nation over a radio and television network to explain the measures to restrict credit and consumption.

Landless Movement Group in Sao Paulo Viewed

PY2610141994 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Oct 94

[Report by Marcelo Rezende; in "Presidente Prudente"]

[FBIS Translated Text] All illegal land occupations in Brazil are commanded by a single organization. For the first time a television crew shows secret documents and meetings of the Landless Movement.

The military police surround a group of landless peasants in interior Sao Paulo. The court has ordered the eviction of the illegal settlers. This scene is becoming increasingly frequent in Brazil. The figures of the Landless Movement indicate 90 illegal land occupations in 20 states involving 22,000 families. The most affected states are Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Sao Paulo.

The area with the most conflict is in Presidente Prudente, western Sao Paulo State. In this region there are eight illegal settlement centers involving 6,000 families. One can be fooled by appearances here in Paranapanema Valley. Behind these plastic tents that are nearly falling apart, every single step of the landless peasants is coordinated by the Landless Movement, which until now has kept its secrets tightly guarded.

The main headquarters of the Landless Movement in Sao Paulo is located in a 5,000-hectare farm expropriated a year ago, and where 200 families have settled. The Landless Movement is a legally registered organization that maintains activities in 19 states, and that has 80 leaders in each state. This accounting book, for the first time shown to the public, reveals that the money that maintains the Landless Movement and finances new illegal land occupations comes partly from the production of the already expropriated farms and partly from contributions made by labor unions and European nongovernment organizations.

The Church plays an essential role in campaigns to collect food, medicines, and clothing for the landless peasants. It also serves as a mediator in political matters.

[Begin Father Joao Pereira recording] The Church, as a preacher of the gospel par excellence, cannot ignore such a just struggle for the liberation of man, who is the conqueror [conquista] of land. [end recording]

The main Landless Movement leaders, who at the most have a high-school education, meet in secret meeting places. We had to negotiate for two days to participate in this meeting. Another illegal land occupation is being planned here, following a careful strategy. Small Landless Movement units prepare a register of landless peasants in the municipalities. When the Landless Movement finds a farm which it considers unproductive, all the landless peasants receive a written notification. On the predetermined day, the landless families are transported by truck to the target farm. The illegal occupations are handled with such secrecy that not even the landless peasants know where they are going.

[Begin landless peasant Nivaldo Alberto recording] I move all my things, board the truck, and then we go. We do not know where we are going. [end recording]

As national coordinator of the Landless Movement, Jose Rainha receives a monthly salary that is equivalent to three times the minimum wage. He has already commanded illegal land occupations in 19 states. He has worked in the Paranapanema region since 1991. He explains the reason for so much secrecy.

[Begin Rainha recording] For us it is a matter of principle, not of tactics, because when we occupy land we must also confront the UDR [Rural Democratic Union], the armed branch of the large property owners, which could be waiting for us, to repress us. [end recording]

The Landless Movement has developed a new tactic to illegally occupy land. Instead of establishing a camp inside the occupied farm, the landless peasants establish

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their camp outside it, and during the daytime they climb the property fence to plant in it.

Each camp maintains a group of guards chosen in an assembly of peasants. They are men who, instead of planting in the fields, stay in the camp to control everything that goes on inside it. They control whoever comes in or out of the camp or whoever does not go to work. They also investigate the lives of each of the peasants in the camp, and they even prepare reports for the police on the infiltration of criminals or on anyone who engages in an action that is wrong.

During the entire time, the landless peasants must obey written orders by their leaders—for example, things found on this notice board in this center, or in their guards' copy book. Here you will find written: The struggle for the agrarian reform is a banner that must be carried by all those who want deep changes in society.

Amorim Views Haiti, Cuba, Policy Successes

95SM0019A Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 3 Sep 94 pp 76-81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Celso Amorim by MANCHETE Brasilia correspondent Antonio Praxedes, date and place not given; first three paragraphs are MANCHETE introduction.]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Fidel Castro is ready to abandon socialism," Foreign Minister Celso Amorim revealed in an exclusive interview with MANCHETE. According to him, "everyone knows that Cuba will have to undergo political and economic changes," even Commandante Fidel. Brazil, which replaced its policy of isolating Cuba with a process of dialogue, is ready to help Cuba in the Inter-American context. Showing real exasperation, Celso Amorim—successor to Fernando Henrique Cardoso at the helm of the Brazilian foreign ministry, and to Ambassador Rubens Ricupero as head of the ministry's Cultural Department—did not mince words in roundly criticizing international financial institutions, the great world powers, and the UN itself for various reasons, but all related to a single theme: a disaffection with democracy.

Amorim, who traveled last week as the first Brazilian foreign minister to visit Australia, also appraised the recent history of our foreign policy and the priorities and achievements recorded during President Itamar Franco's administration. Franco will open the UN General Assembly session in New York in September. Amorim cited authenticity as the most striking feature of foreign policy as commanded by Itamar Franco, and believes that this aspect differentiates Franco from the rhetoric of Fernando Collor as regards Brazil's journey into the First World.

A professor at the University of Brasilia (where Ricupero replaced him for a time as professor of international relations theory), Celso Amorim discussed topics such as Latin American economic integration, the ethnic strife in Eastern Europe and the tribal clashes in Africa, and condemned the international media's neglect of the war in Angola and the terrorism that killed people in Argentina. He professed his faith in the Real Plan and ended by confessing that Brazilian diplomats are poorly paid and that when his term as foreign minister is up he will have to return to some embassy because he will not be able to live comfortably on his pension.

[Praxedes] How would you describe Brazil's positions on the request for UN intervention in Haiti, and on support for the Fidel Castro government?

[Amorim] The basic principles of Brazilian foreign policy are always present in all our actions. With regard to Haiti, we reaffirmed the fundamental principle of nonintervention. The pursuit of dialogue in international relations is another principle of Brazilian diplomacy. It is in that context that I would classify our relations with Cuba. It will have to undergo reforms, and everyone knows that. Even President Fidel Castro, who has already said he is ready to abandon socialism. There is a consensus on the need for economic and political changes. Actually, the economic changes are already beginning to occur. But it is important that all this come about without trauma and through processes acceptable to the Cuban people, and that those people are able to express themselves freely. Some very drastic course of action beyond what is already happening there is in no one's interest. That is why we have advocated replacing isolation with a policy of dialogue. We have done this in practice, bilaterally, and insofar as we can help, we will also do so in the Inter-American context.

[Praxedes] How can we arrive at a fairer integration, in the economic realm, between rich and poor countries?

[Amorim] There is a feeling of consensus about the imposition of reforms in the IMF and the World Bank in order to meet the needs of poor countries. We have observed in the World Bank a laudable concern for preserving the environment, but this must not mean disregard of matters that are equally important for development, such as infrastructure, education, etc. It is important that the decision-making process in those agencies also be reformed, to make these relationships more fair, besides democratizing the decision-making process. The role of the new World Trade Organization may serve to curb the influence of the big trading powers. The idea is that this new organization will protect all of us from actions that are not based on internationally accepted standards. The last of the aspects essential to a democratization of international relations has to do with access to technology. No country is going to develop without increasing its technological capacity. Of course this depends, to a great extent, on the internal efforts in each country. We have the example of Korea, which invests 2 to 3 percent of its GDP in science and technology, compared with Brazil, whose investments in that field do not exceed 0.7 percent. We have backed the idea that the developing countries should, in return for

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acceding to safeguards treaties, be given a more open and broader access to advanced technology.

[Praxedes] Can the horrors of the civil wars in Africa be viewed as a consequence of the colonial period to which countries like Rwanda, Angola, and others were subjected?

[Amorim] Of course. And that is true not only in Africa, but also in southern Europe. I would mention two major factors responsible for these events: first, colonialism, which manipulated those rivalries—ethnic in the case of Europe and tribal in the case of Africa—and frequently used them so that a minority could serve as an instrument to oppress the others; second, the modern arms trade, which has an obvious interest in maintaining these situations. This is why Brazil has argued in the UN for control, not only of nuclear weapons, but of conventional weapons where they have enormous power to destroy.

[Praxedes] When did Itamaraty start pursuing a more independent foreign policy vis-a-vis positions taken by the major powers?

[Amorim] Since the days of Janio Quadros. He marked the beginning of Brazil's independent foreign policy. Early in the era of the military governments there may have been a relapse into the idea of the doctrine of ideological borders, but it did not last long. Starting with the Costa e Silva government, Brazilian foreign policy once again began to have this connotation of nonautomaticity, which became particularly pronounced during the Geisel administration. It is the natural result of Brazil's characteristics, and there is no concern about taking an independent or autonomous stand on each position.

[Praxedes] What are the principal differences between our current foreign policy and that of the recent past?

[Amorim] The principal characteristic of the Itamar Franco administration's foreign policy is that it fully and authentically commits itself to the Brazilian reality. We all want to cross into the First World and achieve the status [preceding word in English] of a developed country. But this will not happen by waving a wand; we must travel a long and arduous road. That is why President Itamar Franco has oriented his administration toward favoring development, the consolidation of democracy, and full and effective observance of human rights. This may perhaps contrast somewhat, not so much with the policy of the [various former] ministers, but with the rhetorical views of Franco's immediate predecessor. Some priorities, such as Mercosur, have been pursued more thoroughly, but this administration has also been characterized by close attention to the idea of a South American Free Trade Area and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

[Praxedes] What are the most striking traits of our foreign policy under the Itamar Franco administration?

[Amorim] During this short period when I have been in charge of it, foreign policy has made important advances in the economic area—thanks to the completion of the Uruguay Round and the handling of the thorny issue of intellectual property with the United States—and in the political field, with economic and technological repercussions. We ratified the full scope safeguards agreements with the Atomic Energy Agency, which was putting into effect the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, and we accepted the principles on the missile control regime. So now we have removed the obstacles from our relations with the developed countries in the field of advanced technology. The repercussions have already been felt: Brazil and the United States signed the Science and Technology Agreement, on which no progress had been made for a long time, and Germany has announced that it will take us off its list of countries being monitored because of their uncertain intentions in the nuclear field. We have intensified relations with France in the aerospace field, and I have observed the same interest in England. In the developed world, where our leading partners are located, relations have greatly improved in the economic, political, and security areas. We have also worked to open new markets and prospects for our trade, in Asia. To that end we have sent trade and diplomatic missions to China and Japan, our traditional partners, but also to emerging countries in Southeast Asia, such as Vietnam. We are opening an embassy in Hanoi to see if we can work out a privileged relationship while this potential new "tiger" is still an infant. I am going to Australia as the first Brazilian foreign minister to visit it, because I think it is a country where there are enormous possibilities for cooperation in different sectors, such as agroindustry and engineering. I found out some days ago that a Brazilian engineering company is working on projects in Laos as part of a consortium with an Australian firm!

[Praxedes] What are the consequences of the emergence of the *real*, a currency that is stronger than the dollar, for Brazil's relations with its trading partners? Won't the devaluation of the dollar jeopardize our balance of trade and work at cross purposes with our exporters?

[Amorim] Even before the *real* took effect, the prospect of stabilization was already serving as a strong magnet for foreign investments. So it will impact heavily in terms of attracting a bigger flow of foreign investments to Brazil. This will bring us technology, make our exports more competitive, and even help to neutralize the aspect you mentioned. As regards the foreign exchange problem specifically, I know that is not the aim of the economic team. Over the long run I think it will tend more toward parity. Since the exchange devaluation policy has more or less kept pace with inflation, if we have stability in internal prices, exchange rate stability will not hurt our exports. What will certainly determine our ability to compete on the world market will be the adoption of other measures to encourage exports, such as the ones being studied—measures under which our exports are not penalized by levies not commonly imposed on the

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international market. I believe this is likely to occur insofar as fiscal and monetary policy permit it. We are living in a transition period in which there are always major concerns and fears, but I am sure that in the not-too-distant future this will not be a serious problem; in fact, it is not a long-term objective to keep the *real* overvalued. What we are interested in is a realistic exchange rate that reflects the internal structure of relative prices.

[Praxedes] After lengthy and laborious efforts to reach peace, and in the wake of the first concrete results in the Middle East, we are seeing the emergence of the phantom of terrorism, attacking even here in Latin America. What do you expect to happen?

[Amorim] Whenever there is an effort to achieve peace that produces significant practical results, radical groups from all sides have an interest in blocking that progress. I do not know where these actions come from and I hope they are not backed by any country. I find it very sad that Latin America, which has always been free of this kind of action because it is a continent that has welcomed all kinds of immigrants, a place where the most varied ethnic groups live side by side, has been a victim of actions of this type. I hope that this does not flourish, but I believe the international community will have to focus more intensely on the problem of terrorism.

[Praxedes] Two years have passed since Rio-92. Did it yield concrete results?

[Amorim] It was a success in many ways. For example, it increased the awareness among people all over the world, even in Brazil, of the dimensions of the natural resources preservation issue and of the concept of sustainable development. In fact, that theory has been incorporated into our internal and international discourse. Because of this, several significant international loans have been, or are being, negotiated. As examples, we have the projects to clean up [Rio's] Guanabara Bay and [Sao Paulo's] Tiete River, and some others in Amazonia. From the international standpoint, the greatest progress made was the definition of the new concept of sustainable development. Before, we used to talk on one side about development at any price; and, at the other end of the spectrum, the environmentalists wanted to preserve nature at any price. Now, sustainable development is the prevailing concept; it calls for growth accompanied by preservation, for future generations, of nature and the resources contained therein. This was a major step forward in conceptual terms that is gradually materializing in specific actions. There is also plenty of discussion with radicals from both sides, but I believe the conceptual evolution we have seen is solid. In the case of Brazil, even the way people think of the Amazon jungle has changed. Instead of it being a question of preserving it purely for nature's sake and rejecting economic development, we are now looking at preservation of the jungle as preserving a source of wealth, i.e., the biodiversity contained there. That is the reason we put so much emphasis at the Biodiversity Convention on the sovereign use of the resources there. I would call Rio-92 a source of impacts that are unquestionably important in the most varied spheres of international discussion. There will be a committee on environment trade within the future World Trade Organization that will look for ways to make free trade ideas compatible with considerations of environmental preservation, and not allow the latter to serve as a pretext for protectionism by the rich countries vis-a-vis the poor countries.

[Box pp 80-81]

Biographical Information

Celso Amorim, 52, was born in Santos in Sao Paulo State, and considers his city to be a source of inspiration. "That was where Alexandre de Gusmao was born; he was a para-diplomat from the colonial era in Brazil who negotiated the Treaty of Madrid. Jose Bonifacio, our first foreign minister, was also born there." The only diplomat in his family (his father was a coffee broker and later sold insurance; and his children, except for Pedro who is still a teenager, went into other careers), he was doing translations and making movies before entering the Rio Branco Institute. "I did the first translation into Portuguese of 'The Wizard of Oz,'" he says, proudly. As to his experiences with moviemaking, he cannot conceal his great passion, now being pursued to the fullest by his oldest son, Vicente, a filmmaker who was co-director of the FIFA-sponsored film on the World Cup.

"The people I spent the most time with in my youth were from the cultural area, especially the cinema," Amorim recalls, with nostalgia. "People like Glauber Rocha, Leon Hirzman, Rui Guerra, and others from the *Cinema Novo*. I was a little younger than the *cinemanovistas*, and they had a lot of influence on me." To complete his story, he told us: "I assisted Rui Guerra in directing the film *Os Cafajestes*, and Leon Hirzman in *Cinco Vezes Favela*. It was a good rehearsal for someone who would ultimately head up the state corporation Embrafilme [Brazilian Film Company (during the Eduardo Portella and Rubem Ludwig administrations at the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture]). After that—by then in the diplomatic service—he had some superiors who made a tremendous impression on him. Among them, he mentions Ambassador Ovidio Melo, the first Brazilian representative in Angola and Amorim's first boss overseas. "He was full of virtues—patriotism, independence, and courage," Amorim declared.

Amorim has lived in Santos on the coast of Sao Paulo, in Rio de Janeiro, Vienna, London, Washington, The Hague, Geneva (his first post as ambassador), and Brasilia. He spent his youth in Rio and returned there as president of Embrafilme. It was there, too, that he got his education: almost all of it at the Melo and Souza *colegios*; and at Duque de Caxias. Before entering the Rio Branco Institute, he took the entrance exam in philosophy. While in Vienna, he did postgraduate work

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at the Diplomatic Academy and worked on his doctorate (not yet finished) in London. Brasilia is the city where he has lived longest as an adult. He likes the city, where he is a professor at the University of Brasilia—he used to teach international relations theory.

At Itamaraty, Amorim held directorships in the economic and cultural departments and was secretary general for a short while (in the expectation that Jose Aparecido de Oliveira would become foreign minister, which ended up not happening). Outside the diplomatic service, besides his chairmanship of Embrafilme, he was an undersecretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology (under Ministers Renato Archer and Luis Henrique). Amorim has a humorous comment when people ask about the coincidence of his having succeeded Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Rubens Ricupero: "Now, I hope I don't follow either of them in the offices they hold or hope to hold...."

With his wife Ana Maria, a sociologist with a graduate degree in economics who works for the Ministry of Finance, Celso Amorim has four children: Vicente, the filmmaker; Anita, now in Paris working on a doctorate in art history; Joao, also abroad, studying industrial design in California; and, lastly, Pedro, the youngest, a teenager living with his parents in Brasilia.

The family has had only one pet: a puppy known as "Gaspar." Everyone was very attached to him but when Amorim was assigned abroad, they had to leave him behind. As a result of this painful experience, "Gaspar" was never replaced. According to Amorim, the only other pet experience—this one without much attachment—involved a cow on their farm in Luziania, 70 km from Brasilia in Goias State. "It was a self-supporting cow that produced enough milk to pay for the feed she ate. She was a sort of living sculpture...."

Celso Amorim is widely read and gives special preference to treatises on political theory and international relations, but does not conceal a special liking for fiction. He loves music, but in Brasilia the only chance to hear it—music of extremely high quality, by the way—is afforded him by his press secretary, Minister Luis Fernando Benedini, a virtuoso concert pianist who is about to depart for Miami, his new post after almost four years at Itamaraty. Amorim prefers music by Mozart, as played by Benedini. A veteran of the *Cinema Novo* of the 1960's, Amorim is not shy about his preferences in terms of MPB [Brazilian Popular Music]: "Chico [Buarque] and Caetano [Veloso], their oldest songs." He has no hobbies and does not participate in sports. Walking is all he does.

Nuclear Power Plant Ready To Operate in 15 Days

PY2510151494 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2208 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Oct (AE)—Furnas Electric Power Plants, Inc.,President Ronaldo Fabricio has reported that the Angra I nuclear power plant is being warmed up and will be ready to produce electric power in 15 days. The plant was turned off on 5 March 1993 because of several fuel rod (enriched uranium) faults in the reactor vessel. The repair was completed five months ago, but the plant remained out of operation because the Angra dos Reis mayor's office did not approve the emergency plan proposed by the federal government for evacuation of people in case of an accident in the plant.

According to Fabricio, on 20 October the Angra dos Reis mayor's office signed an agreement with the federal and state governments for reveiwing the evacuation plan in January 1995. In addition, he reported that the federal government promised to introduce several improvements in the Angra district, like facilities on the Rio de Janeiro-Santos highway, which is the main highway providing access to the district, and expansion of the telecommunications system.

Fabricio noted that without Angra I, the southeastern region could experience electricity supply problems within the next few months. "We are in the first year of a cycle that usually lasts from 7 to 10 years, a cycle that we call the dry cycle, that is, the water level in the Furnas electric power plant reservoirs is lower than in the same period in 1993," he said. The Furnas president added that the drought affecting the entire southeastern region can affect electrical power supply in the state and district of Rio de Janeiro.

According to Fabricio, even water supply in this region can be affected, because the Funil power plant on the Paraiba River, Resende District (Rio de Janeiro), whose reservoir holds a large part of the Rio de Janeiro water supply, is operating at full capacity. When Angra starts operating, Funil will begin operating at minimum capacity, keeping more water to supply Rio de Janeiro.

Fabricio added that the Federal Chamber of Deputies on 20 October approved a bill whereby the Union will take charge of the debts that the federal government contracted for the nuclear sector up to August 1988. The debt was transferred to Furnas in that year, when then President Jose Sarney transferred responsibility for the nuclear plants to Furnas. The bill will now be submitted to the Senate.

Space Agency Head Views Satellite Development

PY2610132194 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO (Extra) in Portuguese 23 Oct 94 p X4

[FBIS Translated Text] Brigadier Ajax Barros de Melo, director of the space agency, has said that the Brazilian space offensive, which began last year with the launching of the first Brazilian-made satellite, the SCD1, can spread to all of Latin America, Indonesia, and part of Australia.

The strategy includes a network of small, low-orbit satellites to be used for rural phone services. Barros de

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Melo said that 300,000 phone users will be sufficient to make the network profitable until 2004.

In South America, the search for partners in space has been encouraged by the launching of the first satellite, which is designed for collecting data. Among others, the data will include reservoir levels, temperatures, and carbon dioxide production in forests. The data will be gathered and transmitted to the satellite by automatic platforms that can be installed in barren areas or in zones that cannot be easily accessed.

The next satellite, which will perform remote sensoring work, will awaken interest not only of South American neighbors, but also of African countries whose natural environment is similar to that of Brazil.

Barros de Melo said that the policy to be followed by the space agency will "seek the well-being of the nation." By "well being," Barros de Mello said he meant a strategy aiming at meeting internal needs—for example, in the areas of agriculture and telecommunications, among others—and at promoting official action designed to enhance international cooperation and the obtaining of credits and support for industrial development in common areas.

Barros de Melo added that in the United States, the State Department finances up to 75 percent of the development of new space vehicles, as in the case of the Pegasus launching vehicle, which is fired from the wings of a B-52 bomber, and which launched the Brazilian satellite into orbit. The brigadier said that 95 percent of the development of the Brazilian rocket is completed. The rocket can launch 200-kg payloads at an altitude of up to 700 km.

Space Program Analyzed During Debate

PY2610203094 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO (Extra) in Portuguese 23 Oct 94 p X4

[FBIS Translated Text] The Brazilian space program will get started only if it is supported by a consistent and lasting strategic, industrial, and human resources policy. This opinion was expressed during the "Brazil Thinks" show that TV Cultura airs on Thursdays. Purchasing power in Brazil was mentioned, among other alternatives, as ways to ensure local participation in the programs.

Cesar Celeste Ghizoni, director of the space project section of Esca Engineering, has joined the program. He believes Brazil has missed an opportunity by buying its fourth generation of Brasilsat satellites without insisting on a proportion of domestic involvement. Gizhoni said Australia negotiated 20 percent domestic involvement when buying its first communications satellite.

Brigadier Ajax Barros de Melo, director of the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB), believes support can only come from Congress. He believes AEB, a civilian organ subordinated to the Presidency of the Republic, cannot redefine the course of the program alone and provide sufficient political-economic support for the program to develop faster. He agrees with Ghizoni that the European Space Agency (ESA) currently holds 65 percent of the communication satellite launching market because of commercial commitments. Unlike low-orbit satellites—mostly remote-sensoring satellites—communication satellites operate in 36,000-km orbits and need more powerful rockets to launch them. As an idea of the funds needed, Barros de Melo says a single launching operation costs around $100 million. He adds that building a satellite requires an average of "50,000 hours of engineering work." Thus, buying a satellite—instead of building one at home—entails "creating jobs in other countries."

Luis Carlos Miranda, director of the space section of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), says the space sector is "big business, without which Brazil cannot progress." Miranda says going without it, for any reason whatsoever, would be like repeating what happened in the nuclear area. Brazil made significant progress in this area during the 1950's, with the construction of two nuclear reactors, yet it ended up abandoning the work. He says a high price was paid for this negligence during the oil crisis when Brazil closed a controversial deal with Germany for installation of the Angra plants, which to this day have not yet been completed. Meteorologist Antonio Divino Moura, also an INPI professional, believes that in addition to traditional satellite uses—like communications—Brazil should try to use space technology in agriculture.

The potential of Brazilian agriculture justifies its use for estimating crop yields and, among other things, to forecast droughts. One example is the "El Nino" effect—an abnormal warming of the equatorial Pacific Ocean waters which produces floods in southern Brazil and droughts in the northeastern region. Divino Moura says that the most intense effects of this phenomenon, in 1982/83, caused global damage worth $13 billion.

Chile

Frei Convenes Security Council Meeting on Court Ruling

PY2610235694 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1903 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Santiago, 26 Oct (EFE)—Chilean President Eduardo Frei today decided to convene a National Security Council meeting to discuss the arbitration court ruling awarding Argentina sovereignty over the disputed border zone of Laguna del Desierto.

This was confirmed by Minister Secretary General of Government Jose Joaquin Brunner, who said the meeting will be held tomorrow, but refrained from disclosing any other details.

The National Security Council is headed by the president of the Republic, and is comprised of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the president of

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the Senate, the president of the Supreme Court, and the comptroller general of the Republic.

The Chilean Government has been the target of harsh criticism by members of the opposition and nationalist sectors, who disapprove of its decision to accept the arbitration court ruling without exhaustively assessing its content, in order to request that it be reviewed.

Critics include former President Patricio Aylwin, who in August 1991 agreed with Argentine President Carlos Menem to resort to arbitration to resolve the dispute.

On 25 October Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza reiterated before the Senate that the ruling, which cannot be appealed, commits the nation's honor, and that any attitude contrary to its acceptance would be useless, would generate unnecessary tension with Argentina, and would make the country look ridiculous before the international community.

On 18 October the arbitration court, made up of Latin American jurists, decided that Laguna del Desierto, a territory of 532 square kilometers in the southern region, belongs to Argentina.

The Chilean Government immediately announced that it would accept the ruling and contribute to fulfilling it, which the opposition considers a hasty decision.

Moreover, the police today repressed a group of youth militants from the extreme conservative Independent Democratic Union (UDI), who held a demonstration in downtown Santiago to protest the government decision to accept the ruling.

The demonstrators stood in front of a group of troops that had gone to La Moneda Palace to give honor to the new Romanian, Belgian, Qatari, Icelandic, and Albanian ambassadors, who presented their credentials to President Frei.

According to police sources, four people were arrested during the incident.

Foreign Minister Insulza Views NAFTA, UN

PY2610173594 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Oct 94 pp D2-D4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza by Raquel Correa—place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Correa] How will Chile benefit by joining the UN Security Council?

[Insulza] I think it will greatly strengthen Chile's image as a country willing to make its contribution to the world. Every country should be concerned about international public assets, not only its own affairs. We are all too interdependent to go our own way.

[Correa] In practice, will it mean getting involved in the conflicts in which the United Nations, better said the United States, gets involved?

[Insulza] It means getting involved in the great world conflicts.

[Correa] Are you willing, for example, to send troops to Haiti?

[Insulza] We have been willing to cooperate with Haiti; however, the UN Security Council did not decide to send troops to Haiti, but rather to authorize countries to have the willingness to do so. I do not think it would be my duty, as member of the Security Council, to send more troops to Haiti than is now the case. In terms of other operations, we must be willing to cooperate according to our possibilities.

[Correa] What about Chile's priorities in the field of the international economy?

[Insulza] Latin America comes first. Then we must seek a balance between the great Chilean markets through the negotiations policy. A good thing about our international policy is that it is balanced among North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region, and we must take advantage of all the opportunities the market offers us. Lately our exports to Latin America have grown a lot compared to those to other parts of the world.

[Correa] Are we are going to focus our attention on Latin America again?

[Insulza] Chile is not going to be accepted as a member of the Group of Seven either this year or next. We are a developing country that has done well. From that viewpoint, we could serve as a model or example, but we cannot act as a developed country because our income per capita is about one-sixth of what it is in a developed country.

[Correa] How interested are you in the Free Trade Agreement?

[Insulza] It is a very important Chilean objective, but must not be regarded as "the" issue of our foreign policy. By no means must it be regarded as something indispensable for our development. Chile has grown; it has developed and joined the international scene, but it has done so without NAFTA and can continue to do so without it.

[Correa] Because the moment has not come yet....

[Insulza] Right now there are U.S. domestic problems that have jeopardized the negotiations. Comically enough, although we only started negotiations a few months ago, we might even reach an agreement with Mercosur [Common Market of the South] before we achieve an accord with the United States. NAFTA is not a matter of life or death to Chile.

[Correa] What is the plan? To continue waiting for "fast track" [preceding words in English] treatment or start bilateral negotiations....

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[Insulza] You need two people to tango. We cannot negotiate until the U.S. Government makes a definite decision in this regard. The NAFTA alternative needs an initial decision....

[Correa] That decision was....

[Insulza] Mexico and Canada have invited us to negotiate, to participate in NAFTA, but NAFTA has an access clause that must be regulated: The three countries must reach an agreement beforehand. We must take advantage of this time to hold more direct talks ith Canada and Mexico and the United States. But if pe ple believe the "fast track" is indispensable for any negotiation, there is no other alternative than to wait. In 1992, when the proposal for an agreement with the United States was made for the first time, I said the United States would not negotiate with us until it finished negotiating the NAFTA, which then had to be approved by the U.S. Congress, and after that come the 1994 elections in the United States. Therefore, by my estimates, if we did negotiate, we would do so in 1995. I still believe that is possible. Moreover, I do not believe it will be in January, as some have stated. A "fast track" law will not be voted on until April or May.

[Correa] It seems that Argentina will make it before Chile...

[Insulza] We are not competing with anybody. And if we did negotiate a Free Trade Agreement with the United States, I would not worry if another country did the same a month before or after us. Moreover, Argentina is a Mercosur member country and I can hardly see how it will negotiate an agreement with the United States if the Mercosur expressly states that negotiations must be carried out en bloc.

[Correa] The Lima Convention, which solved pending issues between Chile and Peru, was regarded as a great achievement of the Foreign Ministry. What is your opinion on Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's decision to withdraw the Convention from Congress?

[Insulza] I agree with the criticisms: The Chilean media, the Foreign Ministry, the people, we all tend to think things have been concluded before this is really the case ... We decide to negotiate with Mercosur and start talking as if we have already completed the negotiations. It was a mistake to regard this as an achievement before it was approved by the congresses of our respective countries ... The domestic policies of the countries may change and this affects the ongoing processes.

Having said this, I wish to point out that I hope we can resume talks on the issue with Peru next year. If we need to exchange explanatory letters, we will do so, but on no account will we renegotiate. This is because this negotiation has ended; renegotiating would mean changing the rules with which a determined legal instrument was negotiated. In that case, we would have to start all over again. The Lima Convention is a balanced and satisfactory package from the Chilean viewpoint. We do not think this package can be opened.

[Correa] So what Fujimori did is rather ugly?

[Insulza] I would have preferred that he warned us about what he was going to do beforehand.

[Correa] As for the conflict with Argentina over the Southern Continental Glaciers, three years have elapsed and nothing has happened so far....

[Insulza] An arbitration agreement on the Continental Glaciers was signed but later on the two governments decided that it was better to submit the case to their respective congresses after the arbitration had concluded. We are waiting for the arbitration results and then we will see when to submit the Continental Glacier case to Congress. I wish to recall that one of the great achievements is having solved 21 of the 23 pending border conflicts with Argentina. The other two are about to be solved.

[Correa] How do you think Chile will fare in the arbitration over Laguna del Desierto?

[Insulza] I am not going to make predictions. One is always rather nervous in view of an imminent ruling, but at this point all the arguments have been presented. When you decide to resort to an arbitration, you must be willing to accept the consequences.

[Correa] Returning to the subject of the occupation of Haiti, did you approve it?

[Insulza] An invasion is always regrettable. However, I feel that a process to try to restore democracy started after President Aristide was forced to leave ... But there comes a time when the international community has to face a sad situation: Either it fulfills its threats, or loses credibility. The worse signal given to the Haitian people at a certain point was a doubtful international community. We want the United Nations to fulfill a role that is much better fulfilled by a multilateral organization than a determined country acting as watchman.

[Correa] Did you accept or respect the UN decision?

[Insulza] We supported the UN decision and will support any UN decision based on international law.

[Correa] Does this go for Cuba as well?

[Insulza] I do not think so. Cuba's case is quite different, because no one denies the existance of a government in that country.

[Correa] What would you call that regime?

[Insulza] An authoritarian regime.

[Correa] A dictatorship?

[Insulza] It is hard to say.

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[Correa] In your capacity as a socialist, do you find it an uncomfortable issue to talk about?

[Insulza] I must admit it is uncomfortable. The Cuban revolution meant a lot to us....

[Correa] What does it mean today?

[Insulza] A regime that must change its procedures substantially and live according to our times.

[Correa] In other words, become democratic?

[Insulza] I would say so.

[Correa] Do you see that possibility with Castro as president?

[Insulza] I believe Castro is an essential factor in any such important decision because of the tremendous influence he has on most Cuban people. Democratizing a regime necessarily means pluralizing power. A regime revolving around one person is not democratic. In any case, Cuba cannot be compared to Haiti.

[Correa] As Chilean foreign minister, are you in favor of maintaining relations with Cuba at the current level or of developing them toward full diplomatic relations?

[Insulza] I want Chile to have relations with all countries in the world. I think that principle should have been implemented with regards to relations with Cuba during the previous government. Now commercial, consular, and investment relations have been established with Cuba. Concerning political relations, I think they are still pending, mainly for historical reasons that should not be a reason for division among us.

[Correa] What is your answer to the accusation that the foreign service has been politicized?

[Insulza] We have three times more ambassadors now than we had in 1990. I am in favor of the system whereby all ambassadors are professionals, whether or not they are graduates of the diplomatic academy. It is as valid to name an expert in international relations as a graduate of the academy. And most of our ambassadors do meet those characteristics.

[Correa] What should be stressed in our international relations—the economic or the political factors?

[Insulza] I am not in favor of making that differentiation.

[Correa] What about private Foreign Ministry expenditures?

[Insulza] They involve much less than is the case with the other institutions for an activity that often requires more privacy.

[Correa] What about the Foreign Ministry's budget?

[Insulza] The figure is approximately $130 million. It is sufficient, but adjusted to the country's situation.

[Correa] And what about diplomatic relations with Bolivia?

[Insulza] I would like to have diplomatic relations with Bolivia to the extent that they are based on stable foundations, to the extent that no subject will be able to condition the maintenance of those relations.

[Correa] If it were for you to decide, would you grant it an outlet to the sea?

[Insulza] That is not being discussed now.

[Correa] Are you concerned over the fact that the Armed Forces are upset over court rulings which disregard amnesty in kidnapping cases?

[Insulza] The court of appeals is based on the Geneva Convention, which precedes the amnesty law.

[Correa] What about the "poisoned grapes" case?

[Insulza] I do not see any possibility of negotiation at this moment.

[Correa] What about the Foreign Ministry's modernization?

[Insulza] We will discuss it in due time. We must first choose the way to make it legitimate and strengthen it. Then we will make the necessary changes.

France's Juppe Proposes Association Among EU, Mercosur, Chile

PY2610182494 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2241 GMT 24 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Santiago, 24 Oct (TELAM)—French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe stated here today that the EU could reach agreement with Mercosur [Common Market of the South] and that he would like Chile to be part of it.

According to a REUTER report, Juppe said during a news conference in Santiago: "We want to include Chile in any future agreement between Mercosur and the EU."

Although it is seeking to join Mercosur, President Eduardo Frei's administration does not want full membership because Mercosur taxes are higher than those in Chile.

Juppe said France will use its turn in the presidency of the EU next year to brighten up relations between Europe and Latin America.

The French foreign minister, who will travel to Buenos Aires tomorrow, said an economic and industrial commission will be established to promote trade and French investments in Chile.

Juppe said: "We want enterprises of the two countries to become closer because the current possibilities in Chile are significant."

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He admitted that French enterprises may have lost ground in the race to invest in Chile but added that they will recover lost time.

While in Buenos Aires, Juppe will participate on Wednesday in a ceremony at the remains of Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association building, which was destroyed by a bomb that killed 96 and injured many others.

Colombia

Minister To Protest To U.S. Over Trade Policy

PA2610202894 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Televiston Canal A Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 94

[From the "Seven O'Clock Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Colombia will issue a protest to the U.S. Government over the tariff punishing Colombian exports of roses, bananas, tuna, and tobacco. Foreign Trade Minister Daniel Mazuera, who will travel tomorrow to Washington, will ask the Clinton administration to eliminate the barriers blocking free trade.

The Colombian foreign trade minister and his colleagues from the Andean Group will meet tomorrow with U.S. trade officials. Specifically, Colombia will discuss issues pertaining to the political and social effects of the restrictions on Colombian exports and issue a serious warning about the effects of these measures.

[Begin Mazuera recording] I will present to the U.S. Government memorandums explaining the consequences we anticipate from what may be the collapse of the banana industry in the Uraba and Magdalena regions, for instance, and the consequences this may entail for Colombia, from the perspective of public order. [end recording]

The Colombian minister will also ask the Clinton administration to negotiate commercial multilateral accords, instead of binational accords with countries from the Andean Group and Central America.

Ecuador

Vice President To Discuss Trade With Gore

PA2610201994 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 94

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In his upcoming discussions with the U.S. vice president, Vice President Alberto Dahik Garzoni will discuss the North American decision to impose a 34-percent tax on imports of Ecuadoran roses. Dahik Garzoni will try to convince Al Gore of the inconvenience of the U.S. protectionist policy against Third World countries.

The Ecuadoran vice president insists on asking the United States to mediate in the controversy with the European Union over the banana issue. Dahik Garzoni, who holds a degree in economics and is paying an official visit to the United States, will ask the U.S. vice president to establish fair practices regarding world trade, particularly the banana trade.

The ministers of industries and mining will meet this Thursday in Washington to discuss the agenda of the Summit of the Americas, which will be held in December in Miami. The secretaries of state will analyze the requests from countries interested in discussing alternatives for a better commercial exchanges between American nations.

President Appoints New Energy, Mines Minister

PA2610183594 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 25 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Quito, 25 Oct (AFP)—Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen has appointed oil expert Gustavo Galindo as new energy and mines minister. Galindo will replace Francisco Acosta, who was dismissed by Congress last week following a political trial.

Galindo held this position during the Christian Democratic administration of former President Osvaldo Hurtado (1981-84), and up until now was the dean of the Polytechnic School of the Littoral, one of Ecuador's most prestigious universities.

As energy and mines minister, Galindo was elected vice president of OPEC. Following a controversial decision by Duran-Ballen, Ecuador withdrew its membership from OPEC.

Galindo has also presided over the board of directors of state- owned electric and oil companies. Government Minister (interior) Marcelo Santos said the government will not change its energy policy, but several deputies said Galindo will have to reform that policy under penalty of facing the same fate as Acosta. So far Duran-Ballen has lost three energy and mines ministers—including Acosta—by order of Congress.

Paraguay

Magistrates Council Members Sworn In

PY2610133194 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 25 Oct 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The eight Council of Magistrates members who will be responsible for selecting future Supreme Court justices, judges, and judicial branch prosecutors were sworn in at noon today. Their duty will be to submit lists of three candidates for those positions to the Senate. According to Council members who were sworn in today, the selection of candidates will conclude by the end of the year.

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This afternoon the Council of Magistrates will have its first official meeting. The first item on the agenda is to decide on rules for the Council's operation. Law 296 gives Council members 15 days to approve them. The Council of Magistrates will then call those interested in occupying judicial branch positions, giving them at least 30 days to register. [passage omitted]

Caballero Vargas: Drug Trafficking Receives 'High-Level Protection'

PY2610235094 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Oct 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] During a news conference celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the National Encounter [EN] independent movement, EN coordinator general Guillermo Caballero Vargas denounced the "remorseless presence of drug trafficking, which benefits from high-level protection" in our country as one of the main obstacles to the democratic process.

The former presidential candidate said: "To the slow progress of our political institutions, the stagnation and in some cases the dangerous regression of our productive activities, and to the absence of answers to social problems, we must add the remorseless presence of drug trafficking."

The leader of the country's third political force added that the promoters and perpetrators of the "trafficking of stolen vehicles and drugs steal and murder with impunity because they receive high-level protection."

He said these unpunished actions encourage a blase feeling among the population toward the daily episodes of violence. Caballero Vargas said: "No one feels that assets or lives are being protected. An overall lack of security is felt by everyone."

The EN coordinator general said: "The lack of security and the increased urban and street violence are merely the external manifestation of a more convincing phenomenon that is linked to corruption in all its forms."

He described the economic and social problems lashing the country and proposed several political measures to overcome them.

Peru

Stronghold of SL Leader 'Feliciano' Seized

PY2610222194 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1701 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Lima, 26 Oct (EFE)—The Peruvian Army has seized the stronghold of the current Shining Path [SL] leader, Oscar Ramirez Durand, aka Feliciano, from which place he fled while hundreds of alleged terrorist surrendered.

According to information disclosed by military sources today, the SL base from which Feliciano had directed terrorist actions was seized on 18 October. The stronghold is located in Viscatan, in the jungle area in Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department, in southern Peru.

The Shining Path was founded in 1980 in Ayacucho by former philosophy professor Abimael Guzman, currently in prison.

While Guzman currently supports a peace agreement with the government, Feliciano has ignored the SL founder's will and continued the organization's activities, but with less intensity.

The hut in which Feliciano lived has been turned into a military base and, according to sources, the terrorist leader had to flee carried on a stretcher, because he is badly wounded.

General Nicolas de Bari Hermoza, commander of the Army and of the Armed Forces Joint Command, asked the SL members in Huanta to surrender and benefit from the repentance law, which expires on 1 November.

Hermoza said: "If they do not surrender, they will be captured or killed if they clash with the security forces," but "they still have time to save themselves."

Hermoza denied a new outbreak of terrorism in Peru with a new terrorist group called "Red Peru" [Peru Rojo], and said that "we are working on this alleged group with the intelligence service, but what is sure is that any new outbreak will be repressed by the Armed Forces."

Gen. Hermoza said the repentance law has had excellent results, and up to now 5,108 SL and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) members have surrendered and given up their arms, benefiting from this law.

The general said that of the 5,108 who have surrendered, 3,485 did so during 1994. He added that the occupation of the Viscatan zone, which resulted in the deaths of six soldiers and nine SL members, has made it possible to open a corridor along the Apurimac, Ene, Tambo, and Perena Rivers, a territory which is under the terrorist's domain.

During the past few weeks numerous "repentant" terrorists have handed themselves over to parishes, barracks, or courts, only five days before the repentance law expires.

In Huancayo, the capital of Junin Department in the central mountain region, some 200 men and women from 14 towns of the zone surrendered and signed an affidavit before a prosecutor, following the mediation of the church.

Some 2,000 people have surrendered so far in Huancayo. According to General David Jaime Sobrevilla, chief of

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the political-military command of the zone, 1,200 are SL members and the rest MRTA members.

In Ayacucho, 260 people have surrendered over the past few days, according to General Tomas Marky Montero, head of the political-military command. These people come from the zone where the operations in search for Feliciano were being carried out.

It was precisely some of the "repentant" terrorists who took the soldiers to the place where the SL leader's hideout in the Ayacucho jungle was spotted.

Suriname

Civil Servants End Strike; Teachers Still Striking

FL2710025794 Castries HTS Caribvision Television in English 1945 GMT 26 Oct 94

[From the "Caribbean Evening News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The school vacation in Suriname has been over for nearly a month now, but classes have not resumed as teachers have not turned up. Yesterday, however, students were able to take in some classes when teachers and other civil servants ended their protest action. Marian Rheidwald tells us more:

[Rheidwald] Civil servants in Suriname went on strike to put pressure on the government to take measures in order to change their social and financial status. One of the motives for the actions was the fact that civil servants, since February this year, had to pay cash for medical treatment, although there is a national health fund. A group that was dissatisfied with the way the trade union of civil servants was handling this situation separated itself from the organization. The separated group called itself the coordination team and has been on strike since early September. The organization of physicians demanded cash payments from civil servants because of a conflict with the government about the tariffs. The doctors also demanded implementation of an agreement with the government that provided [words indistinct]. Last week, the government and the physicians came to an agreement. This was the reason for the organization of civil servants to end its two-day strike. The coordination team, however, remained on strike until yesterday. Most of the teachers' unions are associated with this organization. Last week, the team presented a petition to the speaker of the House, Mr. Jaggernath Lachmon, in which they demand measures from the government to make life easier on the Surinamese. The general meeting on Monday decided to postpone the actions until December to give the government time to work on improvement of the economy. On Monday, the government gave a salary raise of 100 percent to civil servants. However, prices went up with more than 100 percent, since the uniform exchange rate is no longer fixed by the Central Bank but is determined by supply and demand.

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